Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,441—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd Oct.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th „
L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
LYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
INSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
ON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
AGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
DE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
[illegible]	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th „
ON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
EDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	8,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,766	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 25th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 20th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TREACHER'S PURE AERATED WATERS

Bright and Sparkling

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION
ALL WATER FILTERED BY THE PASTEUR SYSTEM
DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY
OR
SENT TO ANY PART BY RAIL OR STEAMER
SODA, POTASH, LITHIA and SELTZER WATERS.
LEMONADE, RASPBERRYADE, GINGERADE, GINGERALE AND OZO.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.
ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

Silk Crapes,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES, WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

		Rs.
1449.	Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.	Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.	Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.	Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.	Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.	Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.	Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.	Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.	Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.	Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, bent bar, Otagaon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
	Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	16?

OPERA GLASSES.

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.	Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	
1229.	Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	
1422.	Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	28

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.	Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.	Do. do.	42
1268-17.	Do. do.	45
1268-19.	Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	270

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BRANDIES.

THESE BRANDIES HAVE BEEN WELL MATURED, AND WILL BE FOUND VERY SUPERIOR.

Fine Cognac, Lablache et Cie	per doz. Pints...Rs. 15 24	0
Choice Cognac, Lapoire et Cie. *		30	0
Choice Old Cognac, „ „ **		36	0
Superior Old Cognac, „ ***		43	8

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BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

Compound Plague Tincture.

PER SMALL BOTTLE	Re. 0-12
„ LARGE ..	Re. 1-6

PREPARED BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

Asparagus, Best Quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
German Finest	Per tin	2 8	2 12
Californian (Oyster Bay)	„	1 5	1 8
French 1 1-2lb. Tin	„	0 15	1 1
Do. 2 1-2lb. „	„	1 10	1 14
Hanson's Standard	„	1 0	1 2
Points for Soups	„	0 15	1 1

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

Beehive Brandy.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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Apply Early!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
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JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

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BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT BOOKS.

	Rs.	a
Seton Merriman's new Novel, Roden's Corner. Paper Covers, Rs. 2-0. Cloth Binding	2	8
The History of China. By D. C. Boulger, author of "The Life of Gordon": "Sir Stamford Raffles," &c., 2 volumes, with Maps and Portraits	18	0
The rapid development of events in the Far East, the wealth and possibilities of trade in that vast Empire now overshadowed by a combination of three of the most powerful nations of the world, and the anxiety displayed by the Continental Powers as to England's future position and policy, will surely make all thinking men and women who have the welfare of their country at heart, desirous of learning all that is worth knowing of the great Chinese Empire, its History, People and Customs.		
The Christian. By Hall Caine. Colonial Edition. Paper, Rs. 2; Cloth	2	8
Sir Henry Lawrence, the Pacificator. By Lieutenant-General J. J. McLeod Innes, R.E., V.C	2	10
Infantry Drill, 1896 Edition, with Corrections up to date, is now available	1	0
The Story of Gladstone's Life. By Justin McCarthy	5	10
The Encyclopædia of Sport, Vol. I	18	12
The Encyclopædia of Sport, Vol. II, will be ready shortly	18	12
Mr. Punch's Animal Land. Drawn and written by E. T. Reed, Maker of "Prehistoric Peeps,,	9	8
Don Quixote. Translated by Charles Jarvis...	5	10
Fridtjof Nansen: Life and Explorations. By Arthur J. Bain	2	10
Quo Vadis: A Narrative of Rome in the time of Nero. By Henry Sjenkiewicz. Translated from the Polish. By Jeremiah Curtin	2	0
General Sir Richard Meade and the Feudatory States of Central and Southern India. A Record of Forty-three Years' Service as Soldier, Political Officer, and Administrator	9	4
Sporting Reminiscences. By Thos. Haydon......	4	8
Hunting Reminiscences. By Alfred E. Pease, M.P., Author of "The Cleveland Hounds as a Trencher Fed Rack," "Horse-Breeding for Farmers," &c., with illustrations by the late Sir Frank Lockwood and others	4	8
Rupert of Hentzau; Anthony Hope's New Novel. Paper covers, Rs. 2; Cloth	2	8
Forty-one Years in India, from Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief. By Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with forty illustrations	6	0
British Pharmacopœia, published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, 1898	7	14
William Ewart Gladstone, Statesman and Scholar. Edited by David Williamson, With many Portraits and Illustrations	3	12
A Tour Through the Famine Stricken Districts of India, By F.H.S. Merewether, Reuter's Special Famine Commissioner	12	0
Royal Academy Pictures, 1898. Illustrating the Hundsed and Thirtieth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, Being the Royal Academy Supplement of "The Magazine of Art"	5	10

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned for the erection of NEW PREMISES at Apollo Bunder.

The drawings, specifications and Schedules of quantities can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects, where forms of tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

No tender will be received later than WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. B. GREEN,
Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, October 19, 1898.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 28th October 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1898.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 18th October 1898.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Undersigned at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1898, for the Foundations of a proposed Hotel Building to be erected at the Apollo Reclamation. Printed Copies of the Notice to Contractors, Form of Tender, Specification, etc., can be obtained upon payment of Rs. 2 from Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao, M. S. A., Architect, at No. 27, Hummum Street, Fort, from 3 to 5 p.m. The Plans can be inspected at the same office at the stated hours.

A Deposit of Rs. 500 should accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the owest or any Tender.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Bombay, 17th October, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

DR. DINANATH BALKRISHNA NAIK, L. M. and S., will be in attendance at Mandvi Bhat Bazar, No. 477, at his Dispensary between the hours of 4 and 6 P.M., daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

DR. MISS BENSON, PHYSICIAN in charge, will be in attendance at the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary for women and children near the Crawford Market between the hours of 7-30 and 9 A.M. on every MONDAY and THURSDAY for INOCULATION of all women and children wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

DR. PURSHOTAM HARICHANDRA, will be in attendance at No. 11, Old Hanuman Lane, between the hours of 10-30 and 12 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 17th October, 1898.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "MELBOURNE" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th October, 1898, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee in place of Mr. D. Gostling, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th to 22nd October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, September 22nd, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1898, for the SUPPLY of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS viz:—

Right	200,000
Left	25,000
No, 3	100,000

to be delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel Bombay.

2. Tender form with specification can be obtained from the Undersigned and must be sent to the Office of the Agent. with a deposit of Rs. 500.
3. Standard sample with template or gauge can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th October, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 29,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANŒ LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD DOORS, WINDOWS, TIMBER, RAFTERS, &c.

Suit No. 39 of 1897.

Khanoobai vs. Kassamalli.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th October, 1898, at 2 p.m., at the Laganshala Building, at Baboola Tank Road, Oomercarry, Mazagon, consisting old building materials, viz., posts, beams, purlins, planks, rafters, joists, ladders, plain, glazed and venetianed door and window shutters, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1898.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms [illegible] per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER, for a Ginning Factory, at Wardha from 1st November next to end of the season. Those well acquainted with the working specially of Messrs. Dobson and Roscoe's and Platts Gins only need apply with copies of testimonials stating their expectations to THE SECRETARY, C. P., Swadeshi Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co, Ld., Nagpur.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

XMAS GOODS by every Steamer, all Latest Novelties imported in Toys, Dolls, and Presents. Illustrated Price List post free on application to SHROFF BROTHERS Hornby Row, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED Abyssinian Gold Charms and Lockets from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 each.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Intona Organs with 6 Tunes Rs. 35, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

RIPON HOTEL Occupies the finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Well sheltered and replete with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine and well managed, and within easy walking distance of the Church, the Club and every other resorts of amusements.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck'a, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

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1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE DEMAND
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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NEARLY ....£9,000,000 Stg.

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W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND....................$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897)...............£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
BRUEL & Co.,
GILL & Co.,
Chief Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Agent.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	.... £500,000
RESERVE FUND	.... £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	13
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups. Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuls, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENT

First insertion	As. 8 per ine.
Second do	„ 4½ „
Third do	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52. —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 56, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1191 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Ad V	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,800xd
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	510
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	820
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	410
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	[illegible] 650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,420
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	825
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	190
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	[illegible]65xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,000
Mahaluxmee	690	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,250
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.,	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	95
Amraoti	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	
Mazagon					
Morarji Goculdas	1,05[illegible]	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	105	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	320
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs25	185
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	740	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1025
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs35	975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	690
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	650
Southern India	1000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	302½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	40	300
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.2[illegible]	[illegible]
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	485
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs[illegible]	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	15	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	[illegible]
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Kaangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahova Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munnar M	300	250	a.	15	230
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	575xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	152½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sarah Woollen Mills	2[illegible]0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	–	000		Rs 75	1,025xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	..
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	520
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	–	250	...	4 pr. ct.	310

WITH reference to the statement that portions of the Anglo-German Treaty are to be communicated to the Colonial Council, which is to meet on October 24, the "Berlin Post" says :—"Both parties have agreed to keep the Treaty secret. It cannot yet be possible to entertain the idea of laying the Treaty before the Colonial Council."

BY the way, it may be pointed out that there is already a Lord Curzon in the peerage. This is Viscount Curzon, the eldest son of Earl Howe. He is distantly related to the new Baron. The fourth baronet—Sir Nathaniel Curzon—had two sons, one of whom became Baron Scarsdale, and the other first Baron and then Viscount Curzon. The second brother Assheton Curzon, had two sons, the elder of whom died in early life. The younger son, Richard William Penn assumed the name of Howe when he married the Baroness Howe in 1812, and he succeeded his father as Viscount Curzon in 1820. He was created Earl Howe in the following year. The present Viscount Curzon (this is, of course, merely a courtesy title so far as he is concerned) is M.P. for Wycombe, and Treasurer of the Queen's Household.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m., Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 2-16m., 1-58a. Low water, 7-59m., 7-53a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company Forbes Street, 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hoseinee left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Clan Mackinnon yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperatrix entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Florida and Bombay left it on Tuesday and yesterday respectively.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practise to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The Madras Mails missed connection at Raichur yesterday and in consequence will not be delivered until 1 p.m., to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN—The Special Jurors empanelled in the case of Clive Durant are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, when business of a formal character was transacted.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Daresalam, Chinde and Zanzibar per extra s. s. Lawada will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on Saturday.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Marquis Bacquehem will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., on Saturday.

A KHOJA MEDICAL STUDENT.—Mr. Rajabali Ramji Lakhadhir, who has passed his first and second examinations for the degree of L. M. and S. in 1895 and 1897 respectively, is proceeding to England by the s. s. Caledonia on the 19th prox. Mr. Rajabali has kept up his full terms of medical studies at the Grant Medical College, and proceeds with the object of furthering his medical knowledge.

A DEPUTY REGISTRAR AND HIS SOLICITOR.—The money which Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, the receiver in a High Court suit and his solicitor, Mr. Peace, were ordered to pay into court on the 18th inst., not having been paid, the rule *nisi* for contempt of court, issued against them by Mr. Justice Strachey, has been made absolute. Both the gentlemen have thereby rendered themselves liable to be arrested and put into prison; but neither of them, it is stated, is to be found in Bombay.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mrs. J. M. Goodall, a passenger by the s. s. Imperatrix, residing at the Great Western Hotel, has reported to Inspector Mynn of the Water Division Police, the loss from her bag of four notes of £5 each, four postal orders of the collective value of £3-11s. 6d., and a letter containing a cheque on one of the local banks for Rs. 200. It appears that the lady negotiated with a money-changer on board the steamer for the purpose of converting the sterling into Indian currency, and when she got down into a boat to come ashore, she found the bag open and the money missing. She could not say whether the money was stolen or lost, as she was not sure whether she had replaced the money in the bag.

EN ROUTE TO KERBELLA.—The remains of Aga Hasham Shah, who was murdered in Poona by his servant, and those of Sultan Bibi and Noorshah Bibi Cousins of Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the AgaKhan, were yesterday morning removed from Hasanabad Mount Road, Mazagon, and conveyed in procession by the Mazagon and Dockyard Roads down to Mazagon Bunder, where the coffins containing the remains were lowered into a boat and taken on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam, ship Kilwa for conveyance to Kerbella, necessary permits having been obtained from the Post and Health Officers of Bombay. The procession, was of the usual character and very largely attended. The police arrangements along the route were made under the personal supervision of Superintendent Nolan,

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT.—Mr. Turner the Coroner concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Achutram, a Hindu mendicant, aged thirty years, having no fixed place of residence. On the afternoon of the 10th instant, the deceased was found lying in the compound of Madhow Baugh, at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, by a coolie, who reported the occurrence to the ramosee in charge of the Baugh. The latter thought deceased was a Mahomedan and ordered him to leave the compound. The deceased got up and walked across the road to the Hindu Dharamsalla, but before he could reach the gate, he fell down on the road and vomited blood. A policeman appeared on the spot and removed the man to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the following day. An autopsy of the body was made. The Chemical Analyser to Government on examination of the matter forwarded to him, found over three grains of white arsenic. From the evidence given by a mendicant, it appeared that the deceased was tired of life, as people were not ready to give alms. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shiva Peeraji, a Hindu, employed as a domestic servant in a boarding house at Clare Road, was brought up on remand and again charged with causing hurt to one Christopher Richardson, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Municipality by means of a hatchet. The complainant resided in the boarding-house in which the accused was employed as a servant. On Monday night the complainant was writing a letter in his room when accused came up and lowered the light in order to tease complainant. The latter remonstrated with the accused and put him out of the room. Shortly after accused returned to the room armed with a hatchet and struck complainant with it on the head, causing a wound thereon three inches long. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused on the following day. The accused pleaded intoxication. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF STEALING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe again charged Elias Gonsalves, a compounder in the service of Messrs. Kemp and Co, with theft, as a servant, of surgical instruments and other things of the value of Rs. 1000. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, instructed by Superintendent Holdway, prosecuted; Mr. DeSouza and Mr. Quadros, pleaders, defended the accused. The evidence for the defence having been recorded Mr. Velinkar suggested that Inspector Jolliffe against whom allegations had been made, might be examined and granted an opportunity to contradict them. His worship remarked that he was not going into the question of the allegations at all. In giving his decision the magistrate said that the matter was full of doubts and he would not be justified in convicting the accused on the evidence before him. The accused was acquitted and the property recovered from the witness in the case, was ordered to be handed over to Messrs. Kemp and Co.

HONOUR TO A PLAGUE OFFICER.—Khan Bahadur Pestanji Sorabji Bhujwala, the principal plague officer of Cutch Mandvi, who was some time ago honored by Government with the title of Khan Bahadur, and the sanad whereof was presented to him at Bhuj by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, is feted and entertained at parties at Mandvi and other places in honor of the occasion, the last of such parties being the one given by the Borah community of Mandvi at their extensive garden, which was attended by all the principal Durbaris, officers and bankers. At 6 o'clock Mr. Pestanji arrived in company with the Niyadish, the Chief Revenue Officer, and the Municipal Secretary. The visitors present greeted the guest of the evening with cheers and the school children sang some verses specially composed for the occasion. Thereafter an address on behalf of the Borah community was read by Mr. Chabra bhuj, the head master of the school, eulogising Mr Pestanji's many good qualities and the good work done by him during the plague epidemic. Mr. Pestanji made a suitable reply. Thereafter the address was put into a silver casket of Cutch workmanship and was handed over to Mr. Pestanji by the head Mullaji Saheb on behalf of the Borah community. For the amusement of the visitors fireworks were let off, and after the usual distribution of pan, flowers, &c., the gathering dispersed after enjoying the illuminations.

SURAT NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Maneckji Dotiwala, L.M. & S., on special Plague duty under the Civil Surgeon, at Surat, has been transferred to the Bhagalkote station in the district at Bijapore on Medical Inspection. He was in independent charge as physician at the S. I. Parekh Dispensary here for a period of six months, and was subsequently employed under the Civil Surgeon at the Sir C. J. Hospital, on the occurrence of the plague in this city. For his single handed exertions for a period of close upon a year, Dr. Dotiwala was fortunate in winning golden opinions of Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel K. S. Nariman, the late District Magistrate Mr. R. A. L. Moore, as well as the love and sympathy of all classes of the people in Surat. Mr. Moore having recommended his services, Government has granted Dr. Dotiwalla a special allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem from July to December. Mr. Dotiwala's transfer from Surat has excited universal regret among the people.—The Death occurred on Saturday last of Mr. Manockji Jamsetji Mody, Pensioned Accountant of Government Public Works Department, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The deceased gentleman was of a modest and retiring nature and was considered to be an expert in accounts. He received a monthly pension of Rs. 115 having retired from service in 1879. The deceased leaves a widow and two sons, the elder one Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Mody being employed as Auditor, Water-Works Department in the Bombay Municipality. The district is being slowly freed of plague. Bulsar is practically uninfected now. The health of the city itself is in a fairly good condition. The appointment as District Superintendent of Police of Mr. J. C. B. D. Adams being gazetted, Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Cowasji, the Acting incumbent in the post here, it is expected will be transferred, as Assistant Superintendent in the Thana District. Khan Bahadur Nanabhai was allowed to continue in the post here at the special request of Mr. Moore, the late District Magistrate, and rendered useful service especially during the prevalence of the plague in Surat His departure leaves a void which it will be hard to fill.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge).

MUNCHANAM GOVINDRAM VS. GUMMA BHUGGA.

Mr. ARDESHIR NUSSERWANJI, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Sakardande represented the defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the balance due with interest at the foot of an adjusted account for money lent and advanced to the defendant on the pledge of ornaments. The course of dealings between the parties was that the defendant from time to time pledged his ornaments with the plaintiff, obtaining loans of money, and redeemed them by repaying the loans with interest. The account having gone on for several years, the final adjustment was made on the 7th May 1895, when the defendant paid a sum of Rs. 250 and struck the balance due from him in his own handwriting. On that very day the defendant also passed an unstamped promissory note for the amount of the balance due, making it payable by instalments of Rs. 15 per mensem. The plaintiff at first brought a suit against the defendant in July last to recover thirty-five instalments, then due on the promissory note. The case came on for hearing before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, who dismissed the suit on the ground that the note sued upon was inadmissible in evidence for want of stamp. The plaintiff afterwards brought the present suit on the original khata for the whole amount due together with interest.

Mr. Sakerdande, on behalf of the defendant, pleaded merger of the khata in the promissory note and contended that the suit on the khata could not lie and must be based on the promissory note. He alleged that the suit as it was then framed, was premature with regard to a portion of the claim. The pleader also pleaded limitation.

Mr. Ardeshir for the plaintiff argued that the plea of limitation set up by the defendant could very easily be disposed of. The defendant when examined by the Third Judge in the other case was constrained to admit that he was in his native country out of British India for two years. With regard to the first point raised, Mr. Ardeshir contended that the decision given in the 23 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, clearly governed the present suit and was on all fours with it. In cases of money lent and advanced, there was always an implied promise to repay the loan and that this contract to repay was the original cause of action and therefore according to another case decided in Calcutta, when a cause of action was complete in itself and a promissory note was passed as a fresh security for the debt, the creditor, if unable to base his action on the note on account of some inherent defect in the document itself, he could always maintain his action and recover on the original cause of action.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, remarked that he had always had some difficulty in such cases, but the present case was fortified by the decision in 23 I. L. Reports, Calcutta, which was on all fours with the present suit, It must be observed that at the time the promissory note was passed, a complete cause of action did exist and as it was passed on account of a debt then due, and only purported to give time to the debtor, for the repayment of the amount, the plaintiff was legally entitled to fall back on the original cause of action. His Honour accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with court costs and certified Rs. 51 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presided at a sitting of the court yesterday :—

RE PESTONJEE KAIKOBAD.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. The application was granted.

RE RAMCHANDRA DAMJEE.

Mr. Kothare applied for an extension of the insolvent's interim order, with leave to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ARDASIR COWASJEE KHAMBATTA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

DE JUNNI WOMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvents, asked for leave to serve notices to the creditors, which was granted.

RE HURJEE KESHOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kothare applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Jamal; Dyabhoy Sarupchand; Ganpat Madhowrao, Surjee Umersey and another, Kadar Suttan Momin; Anthony Cæsar Lodwick De Souza; Khoja Noor Mahomed Jiva; Manockjee Hormusjee Setna Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Parakh Cassam Ahmed Memon Shamsoodin Hassanalli Soortee Noorbhoy Rahimbhoy Bagman Gopal Ludujee and another Ismail Ruttonsey Khoja and another Balabai widow and another and Ali Mahomed Abdula Shirazi.

THE EXTORTION CASE.

YESTERDAY, soon after midday the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, having, as the Vacation Judge, disposed of the Insolvency and Chambers business presided in the Sessions Court, when the professional gentlemen and a crowd of spectators were present. Soon after taking his seat, his lordship ordered the Sessions to be adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. Durant, it is stated, is still ill with fever.

CRICKET AT INDORE.

INDORE C. C. VS. MHOW GYMKHANA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The third meeting between the above teams took place on Thursday last, at Indore, and was watched with a good deal of interest as each had previously scored a victory, so this was the rubber. Mhow Gymkhana had got to gether a good strong batting side. The Team left Mhow Cantonments at 9-30 a.m. in the R. H.A. drag kindly lent for the purpose to take the Eleven to Rao, the half way point on the road to Indore. On arrival at Rao, the drag of the 20th Hussars awaited to take them the remaining distance. Fancy name Rao, the midway point between Mhow and Indore, and that is why people say the two places don't agree. After a most enjoyable drive, the match began at 11-30. On winning the toss, the Mhow Captain, Mr. H. Macdonald, decided to take first innings and in this he showed excellent judgement as the groud was simply perfect. A disaster very nearly happened to Mhow in the beginning, as a splendid ball from Bhugwandin, a yorker, scattered Mr. Macdonalds wickets and a most reliable bat had to retire, after scoring 2 only. The popular Mhow Cricket Captain had scored a century "not out" only the week before on the Mhow ground and it was hard lines his being out so soon in starting. However, thanks to some very good batting by the old demon bowler Capt. Newnham Mr. Stallard R. A., and Mr. Trevor of the of the R. M. Ry. Mhow was able to score the respectable total of 210 for 9 wickets; and as it was 3-45 and a one day's match the Mhow innings were declared closed. Indore having two hours to play tried hard for a draw. but the bowling was too good for them; they were all disposed of within 16 minutes of the close of time for a total of 91, Mhow thus winning an easy victory in the final game by 119 runs.

MHOW.

Mr W White b Narayen	7
Mr H Macdonald b Bhagwandin	2
Mr W H Kay b Narayen	2
Mr A S Trevor c Hasan b Nandi	34
Capt Newnham run out	85
Mr Campbell c and b Nandi	9
Capt Orr c Waterfield b Nandi	10
Mr Stallard not out	40
Mr Gibbs b Nandi	3
Mr Mason b Nandi	1
Capt Stannus not out	9
Extras	10
Total for 9 wickets	210

INDORE.

Mr Cholmondely c Orr b Newnham	0
Mahomedunnis c Newnham b White	32
Mr Waterfield b Newnham	7
Altaf Husain b White	6
Mr P Raven c Orr b Newnham	0
Ultun Narayen b Newnham	4
Mr Jardine b White	12
Mr Pavri b White	1
Bhugwandin c Campbell b White	19
Nandi Waman b White	2
Bapoo not out	5
Extras	3
Total	91

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	1
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	1	23
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	3	1	13
	Dhobi Talao	4	0	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	1	7
	Girgaum	2	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	25
	Tarwady	2	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	2	2	
	Tardeo	2	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	2	0	
F	Parel	0	0	9
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	4	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	14
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Modh and Porwad		1	
	Telagu		0	
	G Lund		0	
	Maratha		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Total	28	12	96
		31,794	27,985	
	Same date last year	6	7	100

THE LIGHTING OF SOCOTRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When we clear the Red Sea, bound eastward, by some four hundred or five hundred miles we near the island of Socotra, and, as this island is under British protection, we have only ourselves to blame that no light is shown on it to assist the vessels voyaging to and fro. When a valuable ship, with still more valuable lives, is lost on Socotra, some official who probably does not know where Socotra is promises in reply to an indignant question in the House of Commons that a lighthouse shall be built there and a light maintained. But when the excitement has passed, the promise is forgotten until another wreck occurs. The British Government have made themselves answerable to the world at large for this fine island, and will not allow any other Power a footing on it; surely they are accountable for its being properly safeguarded to meet the requirements of modern navigation? If we are so poor that the cost of maintenance of the light is an object, it might be arranged only to exhibit the light from the first of May to the thirtieth of September in each year during the south-wast monsoon. From the 1st of October to the 30th of April the weather is so fine about Socotra that daily, almost hourly, observations are obtainable, and a loss from ignorance of the ship's position is practically impossible. Socotra is under the Bombay Government and if the cost of a lighthouse there is an obstacle to its being built, the old Colaba Point Lighthouse at Bombay, which has been superseded by the Prongs Lighthouse, might be taken down and shipped to Socotra and re-erected there. Surely we must not be obliged to wait for another terrible wreck with loss of life to make those in authority see the absolute necessity for a good light on Socotra?

While on the subject of lights I may mention a commendable change that has been recently introduced in the warning lights shown on the breakwater ends or buoys, ect., at Genoa, Naples, Brindisi, Alexandria, and Suez Roads. Vessels entering these ports now find a green light on their starboard hand and a red light on their port hand. It is now "Green to Green or Red to Red, Perfect safety, go ahead." The idea is that it is the getting into a port that is the difficulty, when no pilot is obtainable or from other causes; when she is once in port in safety a vessel can always get a pilot to take her out or can be secure inside till the weather, if it is bad, moderates. Now the seaman can see for himself, if he elects to run in for shelter or not wait for a pilot; so long as he keeps the warning Red light to his Red, and the Green to his Green, he can go in without risk. It is a very useful and beneficial change, and its adoption might well be taken into consideration by other nations.—Yours &c, MARINER.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB SPORTS.

OWING to the absence of the Honorary Secretary the Programme for the B. C. C. Gymkhana has been altered, and the following events will take place on the Cooperage Ground, on Saturday, 22nd inst., commencing at 4 30 p.m. :—

1.—Quarter Mile Scratch Race.
2.—Lamp Bell Tool Bag Race.—Ride a given course to where Lamp, Bell and Bag are placed. Fix them all on, light lamp, and ride a second lap, arriving with lamp lit, bell ringing, and all properly fixed.
3.—Parcel Delivery (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen to ride a given course to where parcels are placed, collect those with Lady's name and ride back to nominatrix, who should be near winning post to receive them. Lady whose parcels come in complete first, to win.
4.—Apple Pegging.
5.—One-Legged Handicap.—Competitors to ride half a lap with each leg and to change on the ringing of bell at half distance.

Entries to be made on the ground.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

Programme of Cycling Gymkhana to be held on the Marine Lines Ground at 5 p.m., this Evening :—

No. I. EVENT—Letter Posting Competition.
No. II. EVENT—One Mile Handicap.
No. III. EVENT—Egg and Spoon (Spiral Race).
No. IV. EVENT—Ice-cream Race—(Ladies Nomination).
No. V. EVENT—Obstacle Race.

F. H. DOWNING, Sergeant-Major,
Honorary Secretary, B. V. R. C. C.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind the Punjab and at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot Veraval, Neemuch, Indore and Akola, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution in somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 6° to 10° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Sirsa, and the lowest 60° at Malegaon. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy at Sholapur, Mangalore, Bangalore and Coimbatore. About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Goa and a few drops at Bangalore. The weather continues to be fine and settled over the whole reporting area.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

Wednesday : The barometer has again risen everywhere. Pressure is highest over the central parts of the country and north Bombay and is low over a part of North-West India and over the Bay. The pressure differences are however small. Winds are northerly over north of Bay, westerly in South Madras and Ceylon, northerly to north-easterly along the west coast and variable elsewhere. The force is about normal generally, but calms are very numerous this morning over Bengal, along the foot of the Himalayas and over Upper Burma. The heat is about the average of the time of year over North-East and Central India, but is more or less excessive elsewhere. The excess is very large in Eastern Rajputana and North Punjab and large over the Inland districts of Madras. The highest maximum is 101 degrees at Multan, Sirsa and Bikanir. There has been no rain of any importance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Caledonia, 1716 tons, Captain H Richardson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3493 tons, Captain G Brown cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1110 tons, Captain A Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, 12th October in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s India, 2591 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 1st October, with a general cargo,

THE B I S N Co's s s Kliwa, 993 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Abdool Gunny, Mrs Rahimtoola Canjee and 2 children, Major and Mrs Slagett, Mr M A Jennah, Mr Abdool Mahomed Shamlan, Mr Syed Ahmed and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s s Melbourne sailing for China etc to-day :—For Singapore—Mr E Cresswell, Mr Uldair, and Mr Mugaolal Bhaichand. For Saigon—Mrs Revillicd and two daughters, Miss Miquel, Mrs Sunard and two daughters, Mr Guigonnet, Mr Gilludo, Mr Fauncel, Mr and Mrs Guiol, and Mrs Desvallons. For Haiphong—Mr and Mrs Charrepain. For Hongkong—Capt Mrs and Miss Migueide Mello. For Shanghai—Mr Vesy Bourbon. For Nagasaki—Mr Honkowlidis. For Kobe—Mr D Sofuli and 36 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 19.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie		Warden		R I M S
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas		M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Richardson		A Moutochoff
St Mary	1939	Scott		K N & Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys		M M & Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett		R Navy
Verona	3623			P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Maclean	P Gulf	M M & Co
Obra	3496	Brown		M M & Co
H M S Marathon		Field		Royal Navy
O Kara	3488	Shildrick		M M & Co
Canning		Baugh		R I M S
Amra	170	Fry		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Mackinnon	1661	Roberts	Madras	19-10	F M & Co
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Kurrachee		[illegible] Muir and Co
D	Stolzenfels	1933	Pankow	Karachi	22-10	Glade & Co
E	Afghan	1439		(Repairing)		H C Joosub
H & J	Satrunji	547	Budroo			Shprd & Co
K	Annie	2445	Gould	Dunkirk	22-10	Bombay Co
L	Heaface	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
M	Jubeda	2134	Tyndall	Calcutta	22-10	H C Joosub
P	Courland	760	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula
Q	Lawada	2124	Clarke	Zanzibar	22-10	M M and Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Adam			Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	347	Fakeer	C Mandvi	20-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Shannon	2380	Cole	London	22-10	P&O S N Co
2	Nubia		Knox	Liverpool	22-10	W A G Co
5	Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	19-10	P & O Co
6	Brindisi	2265	Watkins	N F		P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2353	Rassiech	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	M Bacqueham	2740	Walsh	China		Do
10	Othello	3327	Rogers	Antwerp	22-10	F M & Co
12	Clyde	2198	Benny	N F	29 10	P & O Co
15	Wagner	2206	Cave	Marseilles		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	22-10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ballaarat..........1890 tons gross..........P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	India s	Robertson	Calcutta, Oct 1
	Moshtari s	Clarke	Aden, Oct 12

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
19	Clan Mackinnon s.	Roberts	Coconada
	Bombay s	Saunder	Hongkong
	Byculla s	Tyrrell	Rangoon
	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday —
Steamer Caledonia, Richardson, for Calcutta
„ Kilwa, McLean, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, etc
„ Imperatrix, for Trieste

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM GLASGOW

Nubia s—56 cases whisky, 23 cases gingerwine and 123 cases rum Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 3 bales blotting papers Hussonally Abdoolally, 260 cases ale and stout Robinson Morrison and Co, 50 cases whisky Sorabjee Cowasjee, 62 cases whisky, Morenas and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL

Nubia s—100 cases chemicals Rogers and Co, 3 cases glassware, Noorbhoy Jewajee, 5 casks earthernware Saroff Brothers, 100 cases slates A H Karimbhoy

FROM LONDON

Shannon s—8 cases medicine M T Madon and Co

FROM NEW YORK

Ardandearg s—58 cases medicine J A Kirkbridge and Co, 29 cases pain killer Hajee Mooljee and Co

FROM HAMBURG

Stolzenfels s—29 cases stationery Hajee Jan Mahomed Latiff and Co, 42 cases glassware Jaffer Rummul, 30 cases glassware H H Fazal, 15 cases stationery A Amiroodin, 7 cases glassware Esmail Beg Mahomed, 8 cases earthenware S C P Mahomed, 85 cases glassware Hajee Abdool K Hajee Tyeb

Scharlachberger s—2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM ANTWERP

Stolzenfels s—377 cases plain window glass Abdoolally Noorbhoy 15 cases playing cards T M A Aboo, 16 cases earthenware Jafferbhoy Remtoola, 6 cases glassware Jaffer Rummul, 68 bales Straw

Boards Hussonally Abdoolaley 11 cases writing paper M Essabhoy 325 boxes candles Essabhoy Moosa Abdoolally 582 cases windowglass Tyebally Ebramjee 25 bales Printing papers M A M Shurufaly 36 cases playing cards Mahomedally Peer Khanjee, 19 cases playing cards A Essoofally 29 cases playing cards A Thavarbhoy

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Nubia s—1057 cwt myrabollams David Sassoons and Co, 50 tons linseed oil cake the New Mofussil Co, 75 cases candiments M Poonjiajee and Sons, 2010 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey, 39 bales wool M Khoopchand-58 bales wool W and A Graham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—10 bales skins M Joffer, 3 bales skins H M Abbs, 105 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co, 4 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla, 12 cases brassware 15 cases cotton colored embroidery 11 cases cotton colored prints and 7 cases sundry goods S J Tellery and Co., 2 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—9000 cwt wheat 2000 cwts costorseed Ralli Brothers 4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co 2000 cwt wheat Wasjee Bacher 2100 cwt Lonesmeal E C Nanjee

FOR HAMBURG

Stolzenfels s—1699 cwts Myrabollams Ralli Brothers 2000 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamal

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—939 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 2001 cwt linseed Owen and Okell, 51 bales cotton waste P Bhimjee, 100 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co

FOR DUNKIRK

Annie s—1007 cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co, 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart brothers, 1000 cwt poppyseed Finlay may and Co 500 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK.

Shannon s—30 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons, 3 bales woollen carpets Latham and Co, 6 bales woollen carpets S J Tillery and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—300 bales cotton 5000 cwt wheat 1090 cwt myrabollams 2163 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers

Wagner s—2280 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 6000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co, 3 bundles woollen carpets Austrian Lloyd's S N Co

FOR VENICE

Imperatrix s—99 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers

FOR ODESSA

Imperatrix s—1000 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindis s—50 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 200 bales twist yanshun and Co, 400 bales twist King wah, 100 bales twist Hajee A Esmail and Co, 2000 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 250 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 425 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 200 bales twist The Indo-China Manufacturing Co,

FOR SHANGHAI

Ballaarat s—1800 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 300 bales twist N J Abraham 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon 1000 bales twist David Sasson and Co

Marq Bacquehem s—125 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co 343 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co

Brindisi s—700 bales cotton Sorabjee N Talati and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th October, 1898.

The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
1. Friday at 6-15 a.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters
To-day at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying

By Order,
H. A. B. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, as whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

F. CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
STORES AND WINE MERCHANT,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
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CAKES, PASTRY, SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES., &c.
made Daily on the Premises.
GRUYERE CHEESE, HAM ON CUT, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, TEA, &c., CUARANTEED of the Best and Freshest Quality.
F. CORNAGLIA,
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
from the well-known
JONES'S MANUFACTORY
CHEAP
FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
WELL-FITTED, GENUINE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made on Calcutta yesterday in London, amounting to Rs. 60,000, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols further advanced 1-16 per cent., to 109 9-16. French Rontes remained at 102 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·32 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities continued at £62 3-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 11-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 60 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,150,000 quarters, compared with 1,210,000 quarters at the end of the prêvious week.

For White Karachi Wheat 29 1-2s. was quoted, October-November shipment, to Antwerp, business done Via the Canal. Brown Rapseeed was quoted at 34 3-4s. per 416lbs. October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand Prime qualities were 1-2d. lower, and common 1-2d. higher. The total quantity sold was 800,000 bales.

Spot prices were unchanged in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, save for a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in "Fine" Bengals; American Arrivals maintained their previous level. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats; and the Imports, 9,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 7-16 cents per lb; January Futures declined 7 points, to 5·34 cents, and April 6 points, to 5·48 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports were 74,000 bales.

Business in our local Cotton market has been dull to-day. Exporters bought 200 bales Karanja at Rs. 130 per candy. The Mills purchased 100 bales Broach at Rs 143; 350 bales Pachora, at Rs. 124 1-2; and 200 Virumgaum, at Rs. 129. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, is quoted at Rs. 155 per candy; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 137; "Fully Good" Bengal, January, at Rs. 127.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are steady to firm, and without any further change in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	789	bales.
Wheat	9,493	cwts.
Linseed	4,833	"
Rapeseed	7,360	"
Gingellyseed	4,590	"
Poppyseed	2,034	"
Castorseed	5,840	"
Rice	1,583	"

FREIGHTS are firm. Ready business for Dunkirk has been done at 18s. 9d. per ton; but 19s. has since been asked.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was an enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d., at which rate a fair amount of business was reported. Mercantile Bills were scarce, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet in tone at 94 7-16 for both money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, at which level rates were maintained throughout the day; for Threes 84 1-2 was quoted.

SHARES.—The market is steady and improving.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Molacca arrived here from Colombo, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, OCT. 19.

The Austrian Llyod's s. s. Moravia, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Bhamo route to China right.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Cable Gibraltar Tangier interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	18	5	52 p.m.	11	9
Teheran	19	2	29 p.m.	...	21
Suez	19	3		..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 19th October, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	42	—	1
" Karachi	...	11	—	1
" Madras	...	17	...	5

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 8th October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,881	52,639	...	8,758	...	1,36,104
Goods	63,871	53,413	10,458	..	...	1,58,581
Other earnings	5,448	4,345	1,103	..	...	1,099
Total for week	1,13,200	1,10,397	2,803	...	...	...
Aggregate	13.56 662	16 52.446	...	..	..	2 95.784

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·909
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·0
Dew Point		74·8
Relative humidity of Air		·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·3
General Directions of wind*		WNW, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	221

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—October 18.

10 p.m.	79·9

WEDNESDAY—October 19.

6 a.m.	78·0
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BERRILL.—October 10, at Dehra Dun, John Melville Berrill, late District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, aged 66 years.

VINEY.—October 13, at Lucknow, William Augusts Viney, late Telegraph Master, Bareilly, aged 50 years 2 months and 21 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1898.

No more striking demonstration of the anxieties and uncertainties underlying the international situation in Europe could well be conceived, than the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany in the Yildiz Kiosk, the welcome and favoured guest of the Sultan, while Count Muraveiff is on a mission to Paris to reassure the French Government, and show that the friendship and confidence of Russia are unimpaired, by the accession of a Radical Ministry, or by the Dreyfus turmoil. The Turkish body-guard that escorted the Kaisar through the thronged streets of Constantinople, were arranged in new uniforms arrayed to represent the German colours—white black and red. In Paris it is reported that an agreement has been come to between Count Muravieff and the French Government as to future policy. The report may be a little premature; but no one can doubt that the main purpose of the Russian Minister's mission to Paris is to bring the working arrangements of the Dual Alliance up to date, and adapt them to the present aspect of affairs in Eastern, Europe, in Africa, and even in America. Since the death of Prince Lobanoff, Russia has little by little ceased to hold the commanding influence in Turkey which she held when that long-headed statesman explained to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that it would be repugnant to his August Master to intervene by force in the domestic affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and that it would be equally repugnant to his Majesty that other Powers should do so. As that intimation was supported by the presence of Russian Generals superintending the erection of new fortifications at the Dardanelles, it was a work of supererogation on Lord Rosebery's part to point out that the intimation in question, expressed in diplomatic language, the resolve of Russia to resist by force any demonstation against Turkey. At that time the influence of Germany was not what it has since become. The Sultan has learned to look to Berlin instead of St. Petersburg for support, and he has not looked altogether in vain. Diplomatic support in difficult circumstances was very freely accorded. The presence of German officers of high standing at the head-quarters of the Ottoman army during the war in Greece, was by no means fortuitous. Under German tutelage, the reorganisation of the Turkish army will add 300,000 to the strength of the Infantry and 70,000 to that of the Cavalry, while the equipment of the Artillery with the new quick-firing howetzers is in advence of that in the Austrian and in the German armies. The Sultan has been polite enough to express hie entire concurrence in the humanitarian objects which the Czar had in view when proposing a Conference to consider the possibility of placing limits on the excessive increase of th armaments of the different Powers and to point out that Turkey is now merely endeavouring to make good the losses in men and material incurred during the war with Greece.

But Russia on is one of the signatories of the ultimatum insisting on the disarmament of the Mahomedan population in Crete, and the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison. Germany abstains, and induced Austria to abstain from any part in compelling the disarmament and the withdrawal. A semi-official journal in Berlin, almost paraphrasing Prince Lobanoff's words, has declared that the Powers that have presented the ultimatum are incurring a serious responsibility in disarming the Mahomedans, without providing any means of protecting the minority and maintaining tranquillity; in any case Germany and Austria decline to take part in a proceeding that might lead to events which they could not approve and might be contrary to their interests It is true that they did not go out of their way to support the Sultan against the four Powers. But the Kaiser is in Constantinople, feted by the Turk, and Count Muravieff is in Paris, on a secret missions. Various ambitious projects are spoken of in connection with his Imperial visit to the City which Russia is supposed to covet beyond all others. The suitability of Asia Minor as a field for German enterprise and for German colonisation has not escaped attention. German capitalists have been successful in obtaining important concessions for opening up Asiatic Turkey, and the long-talked-of Bagdad railway will probably be built by German engineers. It is even asserted that the Emperor William hopes to secure the cession or the lease of the port of Halfa on the Syrian Coast, as the starting point of a railway to a port to be obtained on the Persian Gulf. Whether these projects will be realised in full or in part, the world will learn in the not remote future. That they are visionary or unreal, no one will venture to affirm. They portend possible developments which other Powers cannot afford to leave out of account. They do not stand alone. We have heard a good deal recently of an Anglo-German Alliance, based on a supposed intention on the part of Great Britain and Germany to purchase the African colonies of Portugal. With the example of Spain before her, that little State would doubtless be only too willing to sell her dependencies for ten or twenty millions, while they are still hers, instead of being bereft of them by the first comer whose fleet is stronger than her own. The word "alliance" is no longer used in this connection; but there is a widespread, and not perhaps altogether unfounded belief that Germany and England are contemplating a deal, by which we will obtain possession of Delagoa Bay with the consent of Germany, in consideration of the cession to that Power of Zanzibar, and our acquiescence in her acquisition of such share of the Portuguese possessions on the African littoral as she may arrange with Lisbon. This scheme of partition may come to nothing; but that some such project is in the air appears to be certain. The German semi-official press gives colour to the supposition, and it is discussed in the London Press more or less seriously.

With the cession to Germany in 1890 of the African Coast opposite Zanzibar, fresh in our recollection, it would be very simple to suppose that the cession of the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba some fine morning is possible. Now that the opposite coast is in German hands, and "protected" by a prohibitive tariff. the value of Zanzibar as an entrepot is no longer what it was. Mombassa will supersede it as a port of supply for the far less protective country north of the territory ceded to Germany. The two Islands are scarcely worth the keeping, especially since the clamour in England about slave labour threatens the only industry of Pemba. A possible rearrangement of the map of South-east Africa, which would hand over to Great Britain and Germany the vast territories which have been for the last three hundred years, cannot fail to attract the attention of the Dual Alliance. A German paper only a few months ago pointed out that the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain would be very embarrassing to the French in Madagascar. It would give another important coaling station and harbour to the Power that already dominates all the sea routes. Germany would have compensation; France and Russia have none. They might possibly seek compensation elsewhere. Then there is the portent of the United States coming forth from the Continent, of which they claim the fee simple to compete with the European States for the command of the seas, That portent is accompanied by much talk of an Anglo-Saxon Alliance, against the rest of the world—always excepting Japan, which has an ambitious navy, built with the millions wrung coming from defeated China. The shrewed and well-informed "Looker On" in the current *Blackwood* gives reasons for the belief that American politics had much to do with the Czar's invitation to a Conference to consider the cost and burden of excessive armaments; and President M'Kinley has accepted the invitation: "Wherever the Conference is held, there the tendencies of the American new departure will be under examination. There will be no evading it. For peace and disarmament, cards on the table are expected. There is a right to ask questions On this occasion some which could not be put directly without a certain degree of awkwardness has been stripped of their embarrassment. They now arise in a most natural and authorised way from Mr. Chamberlains' public speeches; while as for reply, answer could scarcely be refused, and silence, half-answers, have their own interpretation. The upshot of which is, that before the Conference is at an end, the Continental Powers will know pretty well what to think of the drift of America's purpose, and what, the likelihood is of a preferential alliance with England. But perhaps the Continental diplomatists already calculate that at a Conference called for 'the maintenance of Universal peace,' the American Government will be obliged to disallow all idea of a particular alliance with England. How can it do otherwise indeed, without dangering the objects of the Conference?" The writer conceives the possibility that if the American Government did not do so, the States, whose armaments are tolerably complete, might call on the less prepared nations to disarm or take the chances and responsibilities of immediate conflict. All these considerations no doubt have much to do with the fraternisation of Kaisar and Sultan in Stamboul and the simultaneous and quite unexpected presence of Count Muravieff in Paris.

IT is solemnly announced that the Salvation Army in India is about to observe its annual week of self-denial. The period fixed is October 29th to November 5th when all Salvationists and friends are asked to unite to deny themselves of some personal or domestic expenditure for the purpose of helping forward such branches of work as Foreign Rescue work, and the Sick and Wounded Fund. The announcement serves a double purpose, for besides letting the public know it is about to perform next week what most people would undertake in Lent, it informs then that the organisation known as the Salvation Army is still alive in India. We confess to have heard very little of the Army in these years of plague and famine when we looked for the Army to practice that which it preached. But we have not heard of any special Salvationist hospitals for plague stricken people, nor any Salvationist Relief Fund for the famine-stricken. Yet the officers of the organisation have always given us to understand that their mission was to minister unto the sick and to help the poor and needy as well as to save souls. Had there been such efforts we surely should have heard of them for the Salvationist loves to blow up the trumpet in the new morn and is not given to hiding his light under a bushel. However in the coming week of denial probably a fund will be accumulated out of which the local officers will be able to devote something to poor plague-stricken families. If they have already done so all is well. But there are many who are inclined to the opinion that Salvationists have been absent from the places where they could have been of most use and have best lived up to their traditions. "India's Cry," which, we take it, is now the Eastern edition of the "War Cry" publishes a special number dealing with the subject of self-denial. For the benefit of those whose originality will not teach them what to forego during the week the "Cry" suggests a long variety. From cold drinks to comic papers and sight seeing to snuff-boxes the suggestions run. A man may deny himself his much-needed new clothes, he may use post-cards to save postage-stamps, travel third class instead of second abstain from the use of alcohol or jam tobacco or telegrams, cuffs or curios, buns or, bangles, anything that costs money, that the amount thus saved may go to the coffers of the Salvation Army. If the soldiers of that army were numerous in India and all acted up to the precepts set forth in the "Cry" a goodly sum might be raised. But we doubt if General Booth's followers in India are now more than a handful.

THE Life Assurance and Life Annuity branch of the General Post Office has make a little headway in the past year. It was recently under serious consideration whether or not it should not be entirely abolished. But the past year's working is if anything encouraging for 291 new policies were taken out by servants of the Post and Telegraph offices and those of other Government departments who are now permitted to join. Endowment policies appears to be the most popular and the servants of other branches than those for which the system was originally intended have shown most appreciation of its advantages. Of the 291 insured no less than 263 are pure Asiatics by race clear evidence of the growing disposition of the Asiatic to insure even against kismet although it is comparatively only the other day that it was deemed an insult to the gods. There are now 2,966 lives assured altogether under the Postal scheme, the amount for the policies that are held aggregating roughly forty-one and-a-half lakhs of rupees. The monthly allowances system seems to meet with a great favour also. Eleven new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into during the year under report, as compared with two in the previous year; and of the former number two were issued during the months of February and March after the extension of the scheme to Government servants generally. There were at the end of the year nineteen contracts for monthly allowances in existence, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being Rs. 248.

THE Presidential Plague Returns for the past week show an increase in the number of attacks but a slight decrease in the total of fatal cases. The numbers were 5,803 attacks and 4311, deaths as composed with 5,637 attacks and 4,394 deaths in the previous week from which we trust it may be safely assumed that the type is at all events slightly milder. We now have had 158,379 cases of while 125,239 have proved fatal since the time the out break was officially recognised in September 1896. The disease has been as widely spread as ever, during the past seven days, though the southern division has suffered most severely. Satara had 670 cases and 486 deaths; Nasik 198 and 105; Belgaum 1,196 and 1,150; Dharwar 1,574 and 1,273 and Kolhapur 732 and 582. In the Northern division of the presidency the figures are much lighter. Baroda reports only 172 and 99; Kathiawar 109 and 86; Cutch 46 and 36; while Ahmedabad district, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Karachi district, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Sachin and Jangira were absolutely free. No cases have occurred among Europeans.

IT is officially notified that the Bengal Government has ruled that persons inoculated by Mr. Haffkine's process, unless, actually suffering from plague, shall be exempted from detention at plague observation camps in Bengal, except for such period as may be required to disinfect baggage and clothes if they are considered suspicious. A special form of certificate has been drawn up and will be issued to applicants. It will hold good for six months from the date of inoculation.

WE regret to hear that the Rev. C. King of the S. P. G. Mission at Ahmednagar is suffering from plague. It appears that plague broke out on the Mission premises and two of the staff were among the earliest to succumb, throwing very heavy work on Mr. King, who from the first laboured hard among the sufferers. Last week, however, he contracted the disease himself and is now seriously ill He had only recently returned from England after three months leave.—Late last night we learned that the condition of Mr. King was much improved. The Rev. gentleman appears to have had but a mild attack of plague.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT C. LOW, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive from England in the P. & O. mail steamer expected on the 28th instant and will land at the Apollo Bunder. The 1st Battalion Kings Shropshire Light Infantry will detail a Guard of Honor of 50 Rank and File under two Officers, with Band and the Regimental Colors, to parade at the Apollo Bunder on the arrival of the English mail in Review Order to receive the Lieutenant General Commanding. Officers Commanding Corps, Heads of Departments and Staff Officers off duty, will attend at the Apollo Bunder to meet the Lieut. General Commanding. Dress—Review Order White. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when the Lieutenant General Commanding lands.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, resulted in the election of the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay, of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Company.

LIEUTENANT ORTON, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Transport Officer with the Malakhand Force.

TWELVE FEE METFORD RIFLES were stolon at Barilly on Sunday night from a company of the Derbyshire Regiment which was under canvas.

CAPTAN T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour and Captain C. H. D. Ryder will probably be the Survey Officer attached to the Burma-Chinese Boundary Commission

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SECOND LIEUTENANT LORD HAMILTON TEMPLE Blackwood, 9th Lancers, will join Sir Howard Melliss as staff Officer for the inspection of Imperial service Troops this winter.

CAPTAIN BROOKING, Second-in-Command, 21st Madras Pioneers, has been appointed A. A. D. A. G. on the Madras establishment vice Captain Reed 2nd Madras Lancers, whose tenure expires on November 5th.

To each of the various classes in the Madras College of Engineering three scholarships are attached. It is under contemplation by Government to reserve one of the scholarships in each class for Mahomedans, Native Christians, or Europeans (in which term is included Eurasians) as it is found that special encouragement is needed to make them join the College.

THE current number of the *Indian Forester* contains an excellent photo zinco picture of a huge Baobab tree, which flourishes at Karwand in the Buldana district Berar and which has a girth measurement of 42 ft. This tree probably hold the record of Indian forests, and it would not be an easy matter to match its dimensions even in the countries named.

IT is intended to introduce a short Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council amending the Common Carriers Act. The proposal is that in suit for damages against carriers the claim must be made within six months, and any suit instituted must be brought within one year. This reduction of times within which carriers are liable to be sued, seems a very sensible one as the present limitation of five years too long.

THE Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway Company has submitted plans and estimates for the extension of the Royapuram branch of the Madras Railway through the Harbour Trust premises to a joint Madras Railway and South Indian Railway passenger station on the Beach, opposite the General Post Office. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 75,669, and the South Indian Railway Company has agreed to met half the outlay on the new terminal station.

THE Home authorities, we are glad to say, have sanctioned the appointment of a British Consul in Seistan. This will greatly facilitate trade along the new Nushki route between India, Eastern Persia and Central Asia, as the traders will have full protection extended to them. The Kangra Valley planters should note this, and renew their efforts to revive the green tea trade. Captain Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, at pressent Consul at Kerman, will be transferred for the time being to Seistan. He has a special knowledge of Persian officials and their ways.

THE Bengal Police have arrested several villagers to be implicated in a brutal assault upon a European gentleman who went on Sunday from Barasat to the village of Sunkergachi on a snipe-shooting excursion. It appears that while the gentleman was engaged in shooting, a gun shot accidentally struck the hand of one out of several lads at the time looking after cattle. The boys having raised an alarm, a large number of villagers turned out and in a body attacked the gentleman. After assaulting him, they tied him to a tree, snatched away his gold watch and chain, also his gun and ammunition. After several hours they set him at liberty. Arriving at Barasat, the gentleman made a complaint before the Deputy Magistrate who immediately directed a police enquiry which resulted in the arrest of several villagers from whom the stolen watch and chain and also the gun were recovered. The accused villagers will shortly be placed on trial.

OF late it has become the fashion at Madras for native tradesmen to assume for business purposes the names of Governors for the time being as well as of other local notabilities. For instance, there are already several small firms styling themselves Havelock & Co.: while during Lord Wenlock's term of office a native firm of furniture dealers assumed, the designation of Wenlock, & Co. Quite recently one of the members of this firm seceded and set up business on his own account in the immediate neighbourhood; but he was determined to go one better than his late partners, and accordingly styles himself Curzon & Co. Just the other day a Mr. Greenwood, who had been in partnership in a cycle business with two Mahomedans, retired from the firm which then agreed to give up the designation of Greenwood & Co. As his late partners persisted in spite of their agreement in retaining their former appellation, Mr. Greenwood brought a suit against them; and applied at the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Boddam for a temporary injunction, pending the disposal of the suit, restraining his late partners from using his name. Mr. Justice Boddam, after hearing both parties, granted the injunction prayed for, whereupon the two Mahomedans in question assumed the designation of Boddam & Co., under which name they have now begun to do business.

THE "Englishman" is responsible for the following:—Microscopical research has its advantages within certain limits, but those limits must not be overstepped as was the case with a certain scientist not very long ago. The gentleman in question was a distinguished member of the medical profession, who was renowned for his microscopical investigation, and could distinguish one microbe from another by a difference in the curl of their eyelashes. One day he was selected for plague duty, and the authorities, anxious that his talents should not be wasted, sent him to keep watch and ward at frontier railway station where an ordinary doctor had failed to pounce upon a single plague-causing germ. The new arrival was more vigilant. On the first day of his taking up his duties he was able to telegraph to the local authority that he had arrested 70 passengers suffering from plague and sent them into detention camp. The authority gasped, but controlled itself until next day when a still more sensational wire was received. "One hundred and eighty plague cases detained. The authority at once sat down and telegraphed: Are your suir it is plague?" "Positive" was the answer along the wire, have tested specimens of blood microscopically. Then the authority ordered the specialist to test his own blood and that of his assistant. He did, and in an hour or two telegraphed, Myself and assistant in hospital, suffering from plague. At this point history, abruptly rings down the curtain.

RAILWAY travelling in India observe a contemporary is on the whole perhaps attended by less perils than similar travelling in England, but cases occasionally come into the courts which show that an efficient system of communication between passenger and guard is extremely desirable. We notice in Chambers' Journal September that such a system has just been devised by Mr. F. Hollins, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Great Eastern Railway, who has given his invention freely to the world, unprotected by patent. "In a central position in each compartment of a railway carriage is placed a lever switch, working right or left against fixed stops, with a notice above it in large print—'To communicate with the guard in case of urgent need, move handle against either stop Penalty for improper use £5.' This movement rings a bell on the engine and in the guard's van, while at the same time a red disc is projected from either side of the carriage from which the alarm has come. The lever handle retains fixed against the stop till released by the guard with a special form of key, and the bells continue to ring till such release has been effected. The circuit can also be used for exchanging signals at all times between the guard and the engine-driver by a pre-arranged code." The electrical connection, moreover, between carriages is carried through the same tube of india-rubber which worke the brake; i.e., the operation of joining up the brake tube between the carriages also establishes electrical communication throughout the train between passenger, guard and engine-driver. Mr. Hollins' invention has been approved by the Broard of Trade, and may be commended to the attention of the railway authorities in India.

THE *Soir* publishes the contents of a placard which is to be posted up in Paris, and in which M. Deroulede explains that he is countermanding the meeting at which he was to have presided on Sunday next. M. Deroulede says that another meeting in favour of Dreyfus and Picquart being announced at a place close to where he had proposed holding his own, he intends to visit the other meeting in order to raise cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive l' Armee!" "Vive la Republique!"

IN consequence of the decision of the umpires that M. Millerand, chief editor of the *Lanterne*, could not be challenged for an article written by M. Turot, and that the latter was in reality the offending party, a duel with swords has been fixed between M. Paulmier and M. Turot.

THE United States Ambassador, Mr. Hitchcock, has announced to the Russian Government the intention of President M'Kinley to send a representative of the United States to the Conference on disarmament. The Russian papers publish remarks said to have been made by the American Consul-General to the effect that to the gratitude felt by Americans for the Russian sympathy displayed in 1864 is now added the admiration of the President and the Cabinet, as well as the Press and the entire people, for the Peace Circular of the Czar. A letter from General Coburn addressed to the Consul General, which places Nicholas II, above Alexander, Cæsar, Frederick, and the Great Napoleon, is likewise published here.

THE late Prince Bismarck's Memoirs, entitled "Thoughts and Reminiscences," which are to be published by the Stuttgart firm of Cotta in two large octavo volumes of four hundred pages, will appear in November. They end with the Emperor Frederick's death. When Prince Bismarck came to an agreement with the head of the said firm, in 1890, he at once began to write, or rather, for the most part, to dictate, the work He went on with it till his death, incessantly supplementing and correcting. After his death, certain additions were found.

IT is stated that forty-one thousand four hundred and sixty-six new members have joined the Primrose League since the commencement of the year. The Grand Council meet next Thursday at the head office in Westminster and will discuss various proposals for improving the organisation in certain parts of the country. The Duke of Marlborough will preside at the meeting of the Grand Council.

THE *Gaulois* understands that the Government have considered the measures they would take in the event—by no means likely—of the book which Major Esterhazy is preparing containing revelations of a character affecting the foreign security of the State. The Ministry of War, the journal continues, considers it is sufficiently armed by the clauses of the law of 1893, modifying the law of 1881 on Press offences, and in the cases specified authorising the seizure of the book, pamphlet, or print concerned.

THE Duke and Duchess of York are to go to Germany this month (says *Truth*) to attend the wedding of Princess Pauline, only child of the King of Wurtemburg, and the Hereditary Prince of Wied, which is to take place at Stuttgart The Queen of the Netherlands and the Queen Mother, the Duchess of Albany, and the Crown Princess of Roumania will all be present. The late Queen of Wurtemburg, who died in 1882, was a sister of the Duchess of Albany, Princess Pauline will have a large fortune, and the Hereditary Prince Frederick is heir to one of the richest and most ancient "born" families of Northern Germany. The bridegroom's mother the Princess of Wied, was a daughter of the late Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and she had a fortune of forty millions of marks. The Queen is going to confer the Order of the Garter upon King William, and he will be invested by the Duke of York when H.R.H. goes to Stuttgart next month.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

Despite the half-hearted denials of some the French newspapers report that extraordinary activity prevails at Toulon.

A number of men-of-war are receiving their full complement of men, provisions and war material, while several transports have already embarked bedding.

The furlough of officers has been revoked.

The Dockyard men are working day and night, and the steam trials of vessels are being hastened.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

The Duke of Devonshire speaking at Glasgow said he was unable to believe that the question of Fashoda had led to a dispute with France, but it was satisfactory to know that British rights would not be frittered away by negociations.

AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSION.

The American occupation of the Island of Puerto Rico is now complete.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Germany have arrived at Constantinople.

THE IMPERIAL PILGRIMS.

RECEPTION BY THE SULTAN.

The Emperor William with the Empress landed at the Dolmahagtche Palace to-day, where the Sultan received his Imperial guests in the most cordial manner.

After an animated conversation their Majesties all drove to the Yildiz Palace, huge and picturesque crowds lining the streets, the Turkish bodyguard being attired in new uniforms so arranged as to represent the German colours.

COUNT MOURAVIEFF'S MISSION TO FRANCE.

It has transpired that Count Mouravieff's Mission to Paris is to reassure the French Government that the friendship and confidence of Russia are unimpaired by the accession of a Radical Ministry or by the Dreyfus turmoil, and an agreement is reported to have been attained as to future policy.

THE CONTROL OF THE KHAIBAR.

In an interview with a representative of Reuter, Colonel Warburton said we must strongly hold the Khaibar at all hazards, and it was desirable to establish posts strong enough to hold out from three to seven days.

Colonel Warburton also advocated stiffening the Khaibar Rifles with Mahommedan Indian troops, and placing the Khaibar under the direct control of Simla.

CAPE POLITICS.

Mr. Schreiner, addressing the Cape House of Assembly, said the Government would endeavour to maintain friendly relations with Rhodesia, also with the Sister States, and recognizes the independence of the two Republics.

Mr. Rhodes declared that he would insist upon the Government introducing the Redistribution Bill in the present session.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Warwickshire Regiment, which is being replaced at Alexandria by the Gordons has started for India, not for Crete as previously reported.

THE BRITISH AGENCY AT CAIRO.

Mr. Rennell Rodd has been promoted to first Secretary at the Cairo Agency.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

Brigadier-General Cummins commanding the Madras District, proceeds home on eight months leave from November 15th.

DR. LINGARD'S ILLNESS.

The latest news of Dr. Lingard shows that he is less seriously ill than was at first reported and is now almost recovered.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain Harvey, Station Staff Officer, Poona, officiates as D. A. A, G., Nagpur, vice Guilding selected for special duty in the Intelligence Branch.

Lieut. Colonel F. Kelly, R. E., officiates D. A. A. G., Lahore, vice Hopkins on leave at Home.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business officially announced for Friday's Counci comprises the passing of the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills in which Mr. Chitnavis moves several amendments; also the introduction of the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act 1872.

COLONEL SAWYER VACATES APPOINTMENT.

Colonel G. W. Sawyer, Controller Military Accounts, Madras Command vacates his appointment on the fifteenth proximo, and is permitted thereafter to reside outside India.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenant C. B. Loring, 7th Bombay Lancers succeeds to the Adjutancy of the Regiment, vice Talbot vacated on promotion

RESALDAR-MAJOR BAHAUDIN KHAN.

The Government of India have granted Resaldar-Major Bahaudin Khan 1st Central India Horse, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, 1,200 acres of land on the Chenab canal, also a money grant towards the construction of a house in recognition of his services.

CRICKET AT PATIALA.

PATIALA, OCT. 19.

Patiala scored 147, Billimoria 25, not out, Rajababu 25, Maharaja 3, Beidesi 17, Mistry 16, Ranjy 11, Williams 10. Mehta took 5 wickets for 41 runs, Machlivallah 3 for 41, Kharas 2 for 10, Bapasola 1 for 21, Davur none for 14. Extras 20. The Parsees wanted 70 to win and had 25 minutes to finish. There were 2 wickets down for 38 runs. Kharas and Mehta scoring 20 and 2 runs respectively, both not out; Gazdar made 10, and Kanga 6. Mistry and Billimoria took one wicket each, for 19 each. The match was drawn in favour of the Parsees.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 20.

There has been heavy rain generally throughout the week ending the 17th October. In Bengal proper and Orissa, in Behar and Chota Nagpore the fall has been less heavy; this has on the whole been beneficial for winter rice crop, but high lands in parts of Behar require more rain. Insect pests are reported from parts of Midnapore and Balasore; cultivation of rabi crops progressing, and oilseeds and pulses are being sown. The cattle generally are in good condition except in a few flooded tracts where the fodder suply is still insufficient; the prices remain about the same as in the previous week. New aus rice and makai are selling cheap.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE IN RAILWAY WAGONS.

A serious shortage in wagons is again being experienced in the coal districts; so much so, that despatches of coal can only be made with difficulty. A greater difficulty is anticipated in the early future when the brick burning season commences, as it is unlikely that small quantities of the coal can be accommodated, when the normal requirements of trade cannot be met. The Indian Mining Association purpose communicating by cable with the East Indian Railway Board in London, and also addressing Government, so that if possible some remedy can now be applied to prevent a repetition of the acute tension that occurred last year in connection with the coal industry and to avert any check to the healthy development of this important trade.

PRESENTATION OF FRONTIER MEDALS.

POONA, OCT. 19.

The advance party of the Royal Scots came into Poona in relief of the Durham Light Infantry early this morning. The strength consisted of five officers and 490 non-commissioned officers and men. It was under command of Major Hallet. The party has been encamped in tents near the Rest Camp for a couple of days. Colonel Whitby, commanding the Durham Light Infantry, held a parade this morning of his regiment and presented frontier medals to seven men who held Staff appointments during the late frontier operations. Lieutenants Robb and Gibson of the same regiment will receive the same honors.

The Yorkshire Light Infantry at present in Ahmednagar and Satara who took so prominent a place in the same expedition also received medals to-day.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 4th Bombay Cavalry Poona Horse now at Sirur, will arrive in Poona for inspection by the Inspector General of Cavalry in India on the 1st November next. Further changes in the movement of troops have been published. The first Royal Irish Rifles leaves Durban on the 24th February and arrives at Calcutta on the 19th March in the Clive. No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners leaves Aden on the 4th November and arrives in Bombay on the 12th idem. in the Canning. The second Battalion Royal Scots leaves Rangoon on the 20th February and arrives on the 2nd March in Bombay, in the Dalhousie. The 2nd Durham Light Infantry leaves Bombay on the 6th March and arrives in Rangoon on the 16th Idem, in the Dalhousie.

PLAGUE.

There were 18 cases and 14th deaths in the Poona District yesterday. Of these Khanapur was responsible for 12 cases and Alandi for 3. Plague is bad in Ahmednagar. House to house inspection has again been introduced, and a census taken.

THE VENETIAN FETE.

WHEN General Gatacre organised his Naval and Military show some four years ago, it was generally acknowledged to be quite the biggest thing that Bombay had seen, and since that time nobody seems to have had the heart to get up an an entertainment in which everybody—rich and poor alike could participate. Now however a scheme has been put into execution which promises not only to give the public the biggest, but also the most original entertainment seen certainly on this side of India. On the 29th of this month the Bombay Gymkhana hold their annual Regatta at Bandora. In an ordinary way this fact conveys nothing to the general public, for the function has usually been confined to the rowing men of Bombay. This year, however, great alterations have been made, and Madras, Poona, and other places are sending men to represent them. In connection with the Regatta, as can be seen from the many posters put up all over the town, a Venetian Fete is to be held, and it is this part of the programme which is going to provide a few hours amusement to the inhabitants of Bombay. The programme will open with a display of fireworks, and we understand from those who are in the know, that they will be quite out of the common. The man who has them in hand learnt his business under the world-famed Brock, and novelties will be introduced which will appeal to everybody. Nigger minstrels and bands will of course be there amongst other things. The most important part of the whole business, will be the attack and defence of the Fort. Arrangements for this are under the direction of Major Bethune and Capt. Fleet R. N., and a great success may be confidently expected. The exact result of the manœvures is not yet disclosed, but I hear that in the end the Fort will be taken. This exhibition of modern warfare should attract thousands of people, and arrangements have been made to provide for them. Tents and enclosures are all arrranged for; dinner will be there for those members of the Gymkhana who want it, the outside public will be able to procure light refreshments; in fact everyone has been thought of. A road is being constructed from Bandora Station to the enclosures and special trains with reduced fares are going to run. Nothing is wanting, to make the shaw a big success and the thanks of the public generally are due to the gentlemen in whose fertile brain the idea originated. Last but not least there will be a moon and gondolas! What more can be required?

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 16.

HIS HIGHNESS was "At Home" at the Purana Haveli Palace this afternoon where there was a great gathering. These included Sir Kurshed Jah and his Son Nawab Zuffer Jung, General Sir Montague and Lady Gerad, Nawabs Fukhr-ul-Mulh, Shahab Jung, Nuad-ul-Mulk Afsur-Dowlah and Nazmi yar Jung, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Laurie, and others of the Residency Staff, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crawford, in fact everybody of note in Hyderabad. The Palace grounds looked quaintly picturesque on the occasion, the gay and distinguished gathering of Europeans forming a striking contrast to the gorgeously attired Orientals who mingled unreservedly together. The "At Home" was conspicious for this reason that nothing of the kind is remembered as having taken place at the Nizam's Palace for five years or more, and it was not since Lord Elgin's visit to Hyderabad, that the European community had the pleasure of witnessing the splendid marksmanship of His Highness. The "At Home" was fixed to begin at 5. p.m., and at that hour Mr. J. A. Crauford, officiating Resident, escorted by a troop of the 3rd Madras Lancers drove up, the band outside the Palace Entrance striking up the National Anthem. Then came H. H. the Nizam. Shortly after, a shooting competition commenced, and in this the Nizam proved himself to be smarter with the rifle than all the others. The next match was to shoot at rupees in the air, and for this, H. H. the Nizam was the only one to come forward to compete. The assemblage marvelled at the accuracy of His Highness shot when he knocked away two flying rupees in succession. A tent pegging competition followed. The competition placed no restriction on the number of runs. Some of the competitors had more than two runs, and strangely enough carried the peg in the third and fourth, whereas they failed to hit it in the first and second. Here again the Nizam distinguished himself carrying away two pegs, in two runs. After tent pegging His Highness and his guests had refreshments,, and at 6-30 the party broke up.

The Hyderabad Bicycle club celebrated its anniversary last night in the grounds of Sir Kurshed Jah's Palace in the city. The President of the Club, Nawab Zuffer Jung, son of Sir Kurshed Jah, invited a large number of people to an entertainment in honour of the occasion, and his guests were entertained to a diversity of shows, not the least significant among which were some wonderful bicycle feats, and a nautch done by about half a dozen sets of the "Pearls of the Deccan." The evening passed off very pleasantly, and the Bicycle Club has the satisfaction of knowing that is has a good many well-wishers.

H. E. Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, the Prime Minister went away to Vikarabad, an estate of his about forty miles from here. He will be away for five days.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

THE question has been raised as to whether the Bank of England, which took something like two millions sterling off the market last week, at a rate of about 1 1-2 per cent., will renew these borrowings at the higher rate, which will have to be paid when they fall due. This will, of course, depend upon the position. We may take it for granted that the Bank, having set its hand to the plough, will not turn back, and that, if the exigencies of the situation demand it, they will renew their borrowing operations. In the autumn of the year it is quite usual for the Bank to have to protect its stock of bullion from foreign demands. Owing to the large indebtedness of Europe to the United States this year it was recognised that the drain upon the Bank of England for New York account might assume large proportions, and the directors have taken prompt measures for protection not only by raising the rate, but by bringing up the open market rate nearly to its own level. It may be taken for granted, we think, that this policy will be continued.

The speculative position, as revealed by the carrying over rates at the current settlement, would appear to have rather reduced than otherwise during the fortnight, and at the moment there seems to be little prospect of increased activity. Of course, September is proverbially an off period, but the month now drawing to a close has been rendered quieter than usual by the disturbed condition of the political atmosphere. Monetary considerations have played a prominent part; but then, they always do at this season of the year, the Bank rate, as we pointed out the other day, having been raised for three successive years on practically the same date. In the absence of any settling down of politics it is to feared that operators will continue to abstain from doing business on a large scale. It is not to be assumed for a moment that a 3 per cent. or even a 4 per cent. Bank rate would materially check Stock Exchange business, so that what is regarded as the main point for consideration is politics, and the Stock Exchange view is not at all favourable.

The final estimate of the French wheat harvest of this year published by the "Bulletin des Halles" is 123,415,800 hectolitres, equivalent to about 42,500,000 quarters, against 88,556,890 hectolitres in 1897. The yield of 1898 is amongst the largest ever recorded, that of 1874, viz. 133,130,163 hectolitres, having been the only one exceeding it. The average production of the ten years 1887-96 was 108,320,770 hectolitres. The yield of rye this year is estimated at 26,500,000 hectolitres, against 17,564,050 hectolitres, in 1897; of barley at 17,500,000 hectolitres, against 15,542,210 hectolitres; and of oats at 98,000,000 against 87,016,990 hectolitres. The prevailing opinion in Paris appears to be that the home growth of wheat will this year be amply sufficient for French requirements, without taking account of the Algerian supply. The "Temps" is disposed to think, however, that the home growth will barely suffice. Stocks at the beginning of the new season were greatly reduced, and the recent hot weather has seriously lessened the production of maize and other competing food products. It is satisfactory, however, that the prospects of trade in France, so far as they are dependent upon the grain harvest—a very important consideration,—are this year exceedingly favourable.

In their circular dated September 17, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, give an interesting explanation of the rather critical condition which had been developed in the New York money market. At the beginning of July the Associated Banks held about dols. 250,000,000 of specie and legal tenders, and the surplus reserve stood at 61,500,000 dols. This extraordinary accumulation of lawful money was regarded as placing the banks in an exceptionally strong position for meeting the autumn demand for inferior crop movements, and the expectation of an unusual plethora of loanable funds until the end of the year was quite general. The local stock of money had never been equalled but once—namely, in February, 1894, in the midst of the great reaction from the liquidating process consequent upon the panic of 1893. Under such conditions few anticipated that by the middle of the current month the New York banks would have their attention attracted to the condition of their reserves; and yet such has been the fact. Their stock of lawful money had fallen from 250 millions on July 2 to 190 millions on September 9, and their surplus reserves from 61½ millions to seven millions. "This decrease," Messrs. Clews and Co. remark, "is in only a small degree due to the usual 'fall' shipments of money to the interior; for this year they have so far been almost nominal amounting up to last week to not more than three or four millions. The explanation of the position is to be found almost entirely in our war finances, and more especially in the payments on account of the 200,0000,00 dols. loan. The payments already made tothe Treasury on this operation amount to about 160,000,000 dols. and considerably more than half that sum has been temporarily advanced by our local banks to institutions in the interior for making these settlements. This has emmensely swelled the bank loans."

Referring to the fact that though the "surplus" reserves of the United States National Banks have in many cases lately fallen below what is spoken of as the legal limit the large gross reserves have nevertheless been referred to as strong sources for the relief of the money market, the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" makes some interesting remarks on the point. Many writers take the view that the National Banking Law requires each institution in the city of New York formed under it to keep a reserve of 25 per cent,. and makes it the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to take proceedings against any such bank that permits its holdings of cash to fall below such a limit. The New York paper, however, denies that this is a correct interpretation. No Bank, it is argued, would be organised under a statute of that character. "Such a provision," the quoted authority goes on too say, "would make every crisis the occasion for national bankruptcy; it would be ruinous to our merchants, for it would force the crisis, and would consequently be ruinous to our banks which hold their obligations. Very many leaders in financial circles think that a banking law to be in best form should have no requirement with regard to reserves. Be that as it may, the United States statute is constructed so as to conform procedure in this particular to about the course of practice any conservative banker would voluntarily adopt. It enacts that each association in a central city formed under it must always have on hand in lawful money 25 per cent. of its deposits, and that any one of them which falls below that amount must stop increasing certain of its liabilities until its reserve has been restored." The part of the Act which sets forth the course to be taken by the Comptroller provides that in the contingency assumed he "may" notify a bank to make good its reserve; but not until thirty days after that notice has been served can any further action be taken against the institution, and then only in case it does not restore its reserve. Such directions "clearly recognise occasions for impaired reserves; they permit an impairment for thirty days; beyond that they leave the matter in the discretion of the Comptroller by making it optional with him when he shall serve the notice." These suggestions show "that too much importance is often assigned to the more fact that the surplus reserve is low, and that some of the banks are below the limit. "That" would be a circumstance of weight when other conditions were also adverse." But when every other factor indicated strength, "it might induce a little closer scrutiny of collaterals and a tendency toward higher rates, but other than that it ought not to occasion concern."

The same New York authority interprets the American Agricultural Bureau's recent report as indicating that the present is to be a year of good crops in the United States, but not of unusual crops. The Bureau has found, it is remarked, an impairment in the maize crop during August of only 2·9 points leaving the condition 84·1, which compares with 79·3 in 1897 and 91·0 in 1896. There was a marked deterioration in three important producing States, condition in Iowa declining 10 points, in Kansas 9 points, and in Nebraska 23 points. The average of the last-mentioned State is reported as only 62, against 85 a year ago, but in the other two States the loss from last year is comparatively small, Kansas standing at 60 against 63, and Iowa 82 agianst 92. It should be noted that in what may be termed the maize belt of the Middle West great improvement occurred during August; thus in Ohio there was a gain of 3 points, in Indiana 9 points, in Illinois 8 points, and in Missouri 3 points. In this section the crop will be much better than a year ago, and doubtless the best for years. The Bureau report "occasions surprise" in making the general average for wheat only 86.7—but one point higher than on September 1, 1897. The spring-wheat yield "will certainly be considerably in excess of that of last year" The condition of the oats crop is reported 79·0, against 84·6 in 1897 and 74·0 in 1896. As regards the Cotton prospects, the Bureau admits a great decline during August, but after the decline still puts the average somewhat higher than in September last year, making it 79·8, against 78·3. In this case, however, "the comparison is without doubt misleading as an indication of the relative yield in the two years, for there can be no question that the present crop will be smaller than that of last year."

From Buenos Ayres we have mail advices dated August 29. The feature of the week had been a further marked decline in the premium gold, which, considering that the boundary question with Chili was still in a very dubious stage, indicated some decidedly depressing influence in the gold market. From an average of 174·70 per cent. in July and a quotation of 175·70 per cent. on August 1, which rose to 178·20 per cent. on August 5, it had fallen at the date of the advices to about 160 per cent. This week it has been quoted at 158 per cent, by telegraph. In explanation of this really remarkable recovery in the exchange value of the Argentine paper currency, a recovery which puts the improvement in the exchange value of the rupee, under the influence of the closing of the Indian Mints, in the shade, the Buenos Ayres "Standard" remarks as follows:—"It must be kept steadily in mind that the outlook is unusually roseate. Danger of complication with our Transandine neighbour has all but vanished; the political situation of the country, if not the very best that could be desired, is sufficiently settled to avert anything approaching internal conflagration; the President-elect is the focus of aspirations towards severity of administration and financial reform whilst the country is fairly over the rough edge of the commercial crisis and looking to a prosperous season ahead. There is much to be elated over in this. We have had nothing like it for very many years, and if the country in its struggles has increased its public debt, through causes needless to specify, there are few who will venture to doubt its ability to shoulder it, if not with ease, at least without succumbing. Those who follow the march of affairs here with a watchful eye and retentive mind will not have forgotten that, in spite of having had a succession of bad years, the premium on gold has shown a steady decline. Why, then, with the cloud lifting in real earnest, should the reverse be expected? It is not in reason. In fact, so formidably is a contraction of the premium on the tapis that there is already a revival of the old absurd rumours of an 'Oficina de Cambios' with a paper issue to withdraw gold and arrest the fall." Meanwhile the Buenos Ayres paper admits that the figures of the Budget are not encouraging, as a balance has only been struck by means of a process of wholesale pruning which it is difficult to believe that Congress will endorse. The quoted authority, in fact, looks confidently forward to another deficit. The advices from the grazing and agricultural districts had continued good, grass being plentiful and the prospects for the crops still distinctly favourable. Apprehensions of a new invasion of locusts were subsiding, as it was believed by the experts that a renewed, visitation, if it comes at all, will be later than it was last season, when it was too late to do the wheat any harm.

Considerable interest is being shown by lawyers and shippers here in the International Maritime Conference which meets at Antwerp under the presidency of M. Beernaert next Thursday. The Conference will be attended by members of the existing International Maritime Committee and by delegates from the various National Committees. What imparts to the Conference its main interest is that it will be called upon to decide two important questions, relating respectively to liability for collisions and the limitation of shipowners' responsibility, which have been agitated in the leading maritime countries for many years. The point at issue in regard to collisions are these. When there is doubt as to responsibility for a collision, that it be treated on the same basis, as one arising from pure accident. When both parties are in fault, how ought the damage to ship and cargo to be borne? What effect should the presence of a compulsory pilot on a tug have on a shipowners' responsibility and within what delay should an action for damages be commenced? As regards shipowners' liability, the issue is whether this should be limited either as under the German system affecting the vessel and freight or not under the English system limiting it to £8 per ton for goods and £15 per ton as personal damages.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR KELLIE, South Lancashire Regiment, Commandant of Deolali Depot, has been promoted to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Captain Young, 41st Field Battery, R. A., has been appointed A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Major Ably, Secretary, R. A. Institution, Woolwich, has been posted to No. 53 Field Battery at Deesa, vice Syster promoted.

Major Wara has been transferred from D to B. Battery, R. H. A. Major Stirling's transfer to B. Battery has been cancelled.

An exchange has been anctioned between Captain Fordyce Buchan, 49th Field Artillery, and Captain Vigne, 65th Field Artillery.

Captain Massy, on promotion from the 24th Field Battery, has been posted to No. 18 Company Western Division at Bombay.

Captain Tyler, No. 5 Mountain Battery, on promotion, is posted to No. 32 Company Southern Division at Cork.

Lieutenant Pritchard, from No. 4 Company Southern Division, succeeds Captain Tyler in No. 5 Mountain Battery.

2nd Lieutenant E. H. Jones has been transferred from the 4th to the 3rd Field Battery.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Deoli Irregular Force; Majors Egerton, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, C. Ellis, R. E., Spankie, Judge Advocate-General's Department, and Cadell, 33rd B. I.; Captains Tryor, Military Accounts Department, and Close, I. M. S.; Lieutenants Taylor, 3rd M. I., Ross, 1st B. Infantry, Pennell, 20th M. I., Kelly, 25th M. I., Grovers, R. E., and Dalrymple-Hay, 1-2nd Gurkhas.

The following remain at Home on extended leave:—Lieutenant Dudgeon, 25th Bombay Infantry, 4 months; Major Wright, 11th B L., Captains Tomlin, Money, Shewan, R. E., and Vincent, 7th B. O. Lancers, 3 months; Major-General M. Nicholson, Army Staff, and Captain H. Hodges, 3rd Bo. Infy., 2 months.

Captain W. Sprague, I. M. S., resigns the service from 20th October.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, sails to-day for Aden, with the 8th Eastern Division R. A., 18th Southern Division R A., 16th Western Division R. A., 4th Bombay Sappers and Miners, and details, consisting of 11 officers, 4 ladies, 1 child, 4 warrant officers, 2 women, 7 children, 261 non commissioned officers and men, 8 women, 10 children (Europeans) 6 native officers, 206 men rank and file, 59 women, and 60 children (Natives) and 70 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—Major C. N. Watts, Derbyshire Regt; Lieut J. B. Corry, 4th Bo. Sappers and Miners; Captain L. J. Chapman, and Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Palmer, 18th S. D. R. A.; Major T. R. Harkness, Lieut. W. A. C. Pickington, Lieut C. E. Bradford and Lieut. J. H. C. Wilkins, 8th E D. R. A.; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. A. Kirkpatrick, and Captain and Mrs. T. P. Jones and child, R. A., M. C.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S Warden, sails to-day for Rangoon, with the advance party of the Durham Light Infantry, and details, consisting of 9 officers, 2 ladies, 379 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, 2 children, and 40 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Major and Mrs. A. de V. Paget, Captain M. D. G. Jones, Lieut. B. C. Fairfax, Lieut. E. Moore, 2nd Lieut. H. C. Duncan and 2nd Lieut. A. R. Irvine of the Durham L. I.; Captain and Mrs. S. E. Capper, R. R.; Captain H. A. L. Howell, R. A. M. C.; Lieut Hodgson, R. E., and Captain and Mrs. G. R. M. Church, 16th W. D. R. A.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is undoubtedly a great deal of dissatisfaction and discontent in this State in regard to the plague measures enforced by orders of the Residency. That there is good reason for the feeling of apprehension, not to say panic, that prevails may be understood when one sees that a semi-official pamphlet on "Plague and Plague Measures in the Native States of Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country" by Lieut.-Colonel Wray, the Political Agent, and printed at the State Press, lays down rules some of which are only too well calculated to create wide-spread alarm. Under the heading "What they must do," it is prescribed, that as soon as a town or village is threatened with plague, a meeting of representative inhabitants is called and they are told exactly what they will be required to do and what will be done for them. Under the first heading it is laid down, that "they shall nominate one person for every 200 inhabitants, who will guarantee to report daily to the authority appointed for the purpose, any case of sickness among these 200 people." There is nothing objectionable in that, or in the proviso that they shall assist in "the removal of tiles and to complete disinfection of every house where there has been a case of sickness whether known to be plague or not."

But what is to be said of the rule that these leaders are to be responsible, each for a certain number of neighbours that they answer their names twice daily at roll calls, *and thrice weekly a midnight.*" Roll-calls twice a day in every town and village threatened with plague one would suppose would be sufficiently harassing for the inhabitants. It is difficult to imagine the consternation of a timid population aroused out of their sleep three times a week in the middle of the night to answer to their names! What would have been said of such a measure if it were proposed to enforce it in Bombay or Poona? It is not a whit more acceptable in Kolhapur. If people try to get away from town or village to escape from these daily and nightly worries and alarms, they will have to stay ten days in what is called a waiting camp—now to be increased to fifteen or twenty days. Police cordons around the town or village will prevent any one getting away; any detected in the attempt is obliged to spend a whole month in the waiting camp—a needless detention equivalent to a month's imprisonment, without the formality of a trial, or the possibility of pleading first offence, or extenuating circumstances.

Plague measures conceived and carried out in the spirit indicated in these rules—supplemented by others already mentioned by one of your Kolhapur correspondents—are certain to provoke concealment and evasion, even more easily practised in Native State than in British territory, where passive resistance was developed into a fine art, when the plague measures were made obnoxious by zeal without knowledge.

Would it not be advisable for Government to send a Commissioner to the Native States of Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country, to inquire into matters on the spot, and report as to the advisability of entrusting the administration of plague measures to a plague expert. There is something to be said for the

STITCH IN TIME.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the plague measures in Kolhapur two letters have appeared in your columns pointing out the irregularities existing in the arrangements. From my personal experience, I have found that the authorities have neglected to base their measures on any thing like a principle.

The period of detention is increased or lowered arbitrarily. Till the middle of April last the detention was 10 days, and when the plague had considerably abated, the detention was to the utter surprise of the residents of the quarantine, increase to 15. It clearly appears that the detention and the increase of plague were in the inverse ratio. The absurdity of the rule did not stop here. The rule was given a retrospective effect, so all who had come to the quarantine before the wonderful rule was passed, had to stay for 15 days.

Now regarding the period of detention, one fails to see how Kolhapur has got a detention of 20 days while every where else in the Presidency the detention does not exceed 10 days. Can it be said that the incubation period which is by the majority of medical officers on plague duty, put down as 10, is increased to 20 by the Political Agent according to his own unaided judgment? It seems the nearer the plague comes, the longer the detention. Now it has reached Miraj and here 20 days. If it goes nearer than this, it will be forty days and if it reaches Kolhapur, the detention will be 50, in order to safeguard the health of Panhala.

Can any thing be more unreasonable and unjust than to detain people for 20 days in a place, the insanitary condition of which, can not be sufficiently described here?

The accomodation is hardly sufficient for one half of the number now actually detained.

Throughout the presidency, the collectors in charge of the affected places have kept public convenience and trade interest in view and their operations modified to suit them. Here individual convenience and comfort stand uppermost. Public convenience and the urgency of business are treated with the utmost indifference, and the trade interest has suffered to an alarming extent.

Arrivals from affected and unaffected places though with passes from the highest local authorities are treated with contempt.

Now as regards passes, the state of things is equally disappointing. The pass system is based on no intelligible principle. They are gifts to the favoured few and refused to all else. Urgency or no urgency is not the question. Even one coming from an unaffected place with a reliable pass on very urgent business, is not allowed. But if another comes from an affected place, he is exempted. A pass is issued to one professional man going to Bombay and refused to another. In some cases the Political Agent has released persons after a detention of two or three days. This clearly proves that the will of the Political Agent reigns supreme and is the soul of the plague regulations.

The Government of India after a careful consideration of the plague regulations, has come to the sound conclusion that quarantine should be abolished. Will it not be high time for the Political Agent to relax the unnecessary stringency of his unreasonable measures and to pay more attention to the hundreds of the suffering public, than to follow his cast-iron rule of detaining persons for fifteen or twenty days. Reason and justice ought to prevail. It is hoped that this abnormal state of things will be remedied as soon as possible. I enclose my card and remain.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay October, 17. AN OBSERVER.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 14th October were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	290	211
Karachi	61	61
Poona	2	0
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	...	...
Kaira	8	8
Broach	19	14
Surat	13	14
Thana	44	41
Nasik	198	105
Poona	106	63
Satara	670	486
Sholapur	33	21
Belgaum	1,693	1,150
Dharwar	1,574	1,273
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	172	99
Kathiawar	109	86
Kolhapur	732	582
Cutch	46	36
Rewa Kantha	11	6
Palanpur	...	1
Sachin	...	..
Akalkot	12	10
Aundh	29	29
Bhor	71	52

The Summary of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 to 14th October 1898 is as under:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Total Sept. 96 to 28th May 97	35,434	28,817
Total week ending 4th June 97 to 27th May 98	75,810	61,219
Total week ending 3rd June 98 to 30th Sept 98	35,695	26,498
Total for week ending 7th Oct. 98	5,637	4,394
Total for week ending 14th Oct. 98	5,803	4,311
Total	158,379	125,259

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

Per Austrian-Lloyd's Steamer Imperatrix.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

THE SIRDAR'S DESPATCHES.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

SENSATIONS IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S DESPATCHES.

(Concluded.)

FOLLOWING the introductory remarks given in our issue of yesterday the Sirdar in his despatches to the Commander-in-Chief wrote:—

Next day the Army marched to Sururab, and on September 1 reached the village of Egeiga, two miles south of the Kerreri hills, and within six miles of Omdurman. Patrols of the enemy's horsemen were frequently seen during the march falling back before our Cavalry, and their outposts being driven in beyond Egeiga, our advanced scouts came in full view of Omdurman, from which large bodies of the enemy were seen streaming out and marching north.

At noon, from the slopes of Jebel Surgham, I saw the entire Dervish army some three miles off advancing towards us, the Khalifa's black flag surrounded by his Mulazemin (bodyguard) being plainly discernible. I estimated their numbers at 35,000 men, though, from subsequent investigation, this figure was probably under-estimated, their actual strength being between forty and fifty thousand. From information received I gather that it was the Khalifa's intention to have met us with this force at Kerreri, but our rapid advance surprised him.

The troops were at once disposed around the village of Egeiga, which formed an excellent position with a clear field of fire in every direction, and shelter-trenches and zaribas were prepared. At two p.m. our vedettes reported that

THE ENEMY HAD HALTED,

and later on it was observed that they were preparing bivouacs and lighting fires. Information was received that the Khalifa contemplated a night attack on our position, and preparations to repel this were made, at the same time the Egeiga villagers were sent out to obtain information in the direction of the enemy's camp with the idea that we intended a night attack, and. this coming to the Khalifa's knowledge, he decided to remain in his position; consequently we passed an undisturbed night in the zariba.

Meanwhile the gunboats, under Commander Keppel, which had shelled the Dervish advanced camp wear Kerreri on 31st August, proceeded at daylight on 1st September, towing the Howitzer Battery to the right bank, whence, in conjunction with the Irregulars under Major Stuart Wortley, their advance south was continued. After two forts had been destroyed and the villages gallantly cleared by the Irregulars, the Howitzers were landed in a good position on the right bank from whence an effective fire was opened on Omdurman, and, after a few rounds the conspicuous dome over the Mahdi's tomb was partially demolished whilst the gunboats, steaming past the town also effectually bombarded the forts, which replied with a heavy but ill-directed fire.

At dawn on the following morning (2d September), our mounted patrols reported the enemy advancing to attack, and by 6-30 a.m., the Egyptian Cavalry, which had been driven in, took up a position with the Horse Artillery, Camel Corps, and four Maxims on the Kerreri ridge on our right flank.

At 6-40 a.m. the shouts of the advancing Dervish Army became audible, and a few minutes later their flags appeared over the rising ground, forming a semi-circle round our left and front faces. The guns of the 32nd Field Battery opened fire at 6-45 a.m. at a range of two thousand eight hundred yards, and the Dervishes, continuing to advance rapidly,

DELIVERED THEIR ATTACK WITH ALL THEIR ACCUSTOMED DASH AND INTREPIDITY.

In a short time the troops and maxims on the left and front were hotly engaged, whilst the enemy's riflemen, taking up positions on the slopes of Jebel Surgham, brought a long-range fire to bear on the Zeriba, causing some casualties, and their spearmen, continually reinforced from the rear, made attempt after attempt to reach our lines.

Shortly after 8-0 a. m. the enemy's main attack was repulsed. At this period a large and compact body of Dervishes was observed attempting to march round our right, and advancing with great rapidity they soon became engaged with our mounted troops on the Kerreri ridge. One of the gunboats which had been disposed to protect the river flanks at once proceeded down stream to afford assistance to the somewhat hardly-pressed mounted troops, and coming within close range of the Dervishes inflicted heavy loss on them, upwards of 450 men being killed in a comparatively circumscribed area. The Artillery and Maxims on the left face of the zariba also co-operated and

THE ENEMY WAS FORCED TO RETIRE

again under-cover of the hills. All attacks on our position having failed, and the enemy having retired out of range, I sent out the 21st Lancers to clear the ground on our left front and head off any retreating Dervishes from the direction of Omdurman. After crossing the slopes of Jebel Surgham they came upon a body of Dervishes concealed in a depression of the ground; these they gallantly charged, but finding, too late to withdraw, that a much larger body of the enemy lay hidden, the charge was pressed home through them, and, after rallying on the other side, they rode back, driving off the Dervishes, and remaining in possession of the ground. Considerable loss was inflicted on the enemy; but I (regret to say that here fell Lieutenant R. Grenfell 12th Lancers) and 20 men. Meanwhile I had ordered the Army to follow

IN ECHELON OF BRIGADES

from the left. At 9-30 a.m. the front Brigades having reached the sand ridge running from the west end of Jebel Surgham towards the river, a halt was ordered to enable the rear Brigades to get into position, and I then received information that the Khalifa was still present in force on the left slopes of Surgham; a change of front half-right of the three leading Brigades was, therefore, ordered, and it was during this movement that MacDonald's Brigade became hotly engaged, whilst taking up position on the right of the echelon. Learning from General Hunter, who was with MacDonald's Brigade, that he might require support, I despatched Wauchope's Brigade to reinforce him, and ordered the remaining Brigades to make a further change half-right.

No sooner had MacDonald repelled the Dervish onslaught than the force, which had retired behind the Kerreri hills, emerged again into the plain and rapidly advanced to attack him, necessitating a further complete change of front of his Brigade to the right. This movement was admirably executed, and now, supported by a portion of

WAUCHOPE'S BRIGADE ON THE RIGHT

and by Lewis's Brigade enfilading the attack on the left, he completely crushed this second most determined Dervish charge. Meantime Maxwell's and Lyttelton's Brigades had been pushed on over the slopes of Jebel Surgham, and driving before them the Dervish forces under the Khalifa's son, Osman Sheikh ed Din, they established themselves in a position which cut off the retreat on Omdurman of the bulk of the Dervish army, who were soon seen streaming in a disorganised mass towards the high hills many miles to the west, closely pursued by the mounted troops, who cleared the right front and flanks of all hesitating and detached parties of the enemy. The battle was now practically over, and Lyttelton's and Maxwell's Brigades marched down to Khor Shambat, in the direction of Omdurman, which was reached at 12-30 p.m., and here the troops rested and watered. The remainder of Hunter's Division and Wauchope's Brigade reached the same place at 3-0 p.m. At 2-0 p.m. I advanced with Maxwell's Brigade and the 32nd Field Battery

THROUGH THE SUBURBS OF OMDURMAN

to the great wall of the Khalifa's enclosure, and, leaving two guns and three battalions to guard the approaches, the 13th Soudanese Battalion and four guns (32nd Field Battery) were pushed down by the north side of the wall to the river, and, accompanied by three gunboats which had been previously ordered to be ready for this movement, these troops penetrated the breaches in the wall made by the howitzers, marched south along the line of forts, and turning in at the main gateway found a straight road leading to the Khalifa's house and Madhi's tomb; these were speedily occupied, the Khalifa having quitted the town only a short time before our entry, after a vain effort to collect his men for further resistance. The gunboats continued up the river clearing the streets of Dervishes, and, having returned to the remainder of the Brigade left at the corner of the wall, these were pushed forward, and occupied all the main portions the town. Guards were at once mounted over the ncipal buildings and Khalifa's stores, and after ting the prison and releasing the European prisoners, the troops bivouacked at seven p.m. around town, after a long and trying day, throughout ch all ranks displayed qualities of high courage, pline, and endurance. The gunboats and Camel ps at once

STARTED IN PURSUIT SOUTH;

owing to the exhausted condition of the animals [illegible] flooded state of the country, which prevented them from communicating with the gunboat [illegible] their forage and rations, they were reluctantly obliged to abandon the pursuit after following up the flying Khalifa for 30 miles through arshy ground. The gunboats continued south for miles, but were unable to come in touch with the Khalifa, who left the river and fled westwards towards Kordofan, followed by the armed friendly tribes who took up the pursuit on the return of the mounted troops. Large stores of ammunition, powder, some 60 guns of various sorts, besides vast quantities of rifles, swords, spears, banners, drums, and other war materials, were captured on the battlefield and in Omdurman. The result of thi battle is

THE PRACTICAL ANNIHILATION OF THE KHALIFA'S ARMY

The consequent extinction of Mahdism in the Soudan, and the submission of the whole country, formerly ruled under Egyptian authority. This has restored vast territories to the benefits of peace, civilisation, and good government. On 4th September the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted with due ceremony on the walls of the ruined Palace of Khartoum, close to the spot where General Gordon fell, and this event is looked upon by the rejoicing populations as marking the commencement of a new era of peace and prosperity for their unfortunate country.

It would be impossible for any Commander to have been more ably seconded than I was by the General Officers serving under me. Major-Generals Hunter, Rundle, and Gatacre have displayed the highest qualities as daring and skilful leaders, as well as being endowed with administrative capabilities of a high order. It is in the hands of such Officers that the Service may rest assured their best interests will, under all circumstances, be honourably upheld, and while expressing to them my sincere thanks for their cordial co-operation with me, I have every confidence in most highly recommending the names of these General Officers for the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government. The manner in which

THE BRIGADIERS

handled their respective Brigades, the thorough knowledge of their profession, and their proved skill in the field, mark them out, one and all, as fitted for higher rank, and I have great pleasure in submitting their names for favourable consideration:—Brigadier Generals N. G. Lyttelton and A. G. Wauchope; Lieutenant Colonels J. G. Maxwell, H. A. MacDonald, D. F. Lewis, and J. Collinson.

MacDonald's Brigade was highly tested, bearing the brunt of two severe attacks delivered at very short intervals from different directions, and I am sure it must be a source of the greatest satisfaction to Colonel MacDonald, as it is to myself and the whole Army, that the very great care he has for long devoted to the training of his Brigade has proved so effectual, enabling his men to behave with the greatest steadiness under most trying circumstances, and repelling most successfully two determined Dervish onsalughts.

I should also mention under this category the excellent services performed by Colonel R. H. Martin, commanding 21st Lancers: by Lieut. Colonel Long, commanding the combined British and Egyptian Artillery: and by Lieut. Colonel R. G. Broadwood, commanding the Egyptian Cavalry; as well as by Major R. J. Tudway, commanding the Camel Corps. I consider that these various arms could not have been more efficiently commanded than they were throughout the recent operations. The best result was, I believe, attained, and it is due to the skilful handling of their respective cammands that the Dervish defeat was so complete.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

was administered with ability and skill by Surgeon General Taylor, Principal Medical Officer, who was well assisted by Colonel M'Namara, whilst the medical organisation of the Egyptian Army fully maintained its previous excellent reputation, under the direction of Lieut. Colonel Gallwey and his Staff. The general medical arrangements were all that could have been desired, and I believe the minimum of pain and maximum of comfort procurable on active service in this country was attained by the unremitting energy, untiring zeal, and devotion to their duty of the entire Medical Staff. Owing to

THE LONG LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS

by rail, river, and desert, the work of maintaining a thoroughly efficient supply and transport system, both by land and water, was arduous in the extreme, and that a large British and Egyptian force was brought up to within striking distance of Khartoum amply supplied with all its requirements, reflects the greatest credit on the supply and transport system. I wish to cordially thank the Officers of the Supply, Transport, and Railway Departments for the satisfactory results which have attended their labours. I consider that the excellent ration which was always provided kept the men strong and healthy and fit to endure all the hardships of an arduous campaign, enabling them at a critical moment, to support the exceptional fatigue of continuous marching and fighting for some fourteen hours during the height of a Soudan Summer.

THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT

were, as usual, thoroughly efficient, and their forecasts of the intentions and actions of the enemy were accurate. Colonel Wingate and Slatin Pacha worked indefatigably, and, with their Staff, deserve a prominent place amongst those to whom the success of the operations is due.

The excellent service performed by the gunboats under Commander Keppel and his subordinate officers of the Royal Navy is deserving of special mention. These gunboats have been for a long time past almost constantly under fire; they have made bold reconnaissances past the enemy's forts and rifle pits and on the 1st and 2nd September, in conjunction with the Irregular levies under Major Stuart Wortley, and the Howitzer Battery, they materially aided in the capture of all the forts on both banks of the Nile, and in making the fortifications of Omdurman untenable. In bringing to notice the readiness of resource, daring, and ability of

COMMANDER KEPPEL AND HIS OFFICERS.

I wish also to add my appreciation of the services rendered by Engineer E. Bond, Royal Navy, and the engineering staff, as well as of the detachments of the Royal Marine Artillery and the gun crews who have gained the hearty praise of their commanders.

The Rev. R. Brindle, the Rev. J. M. Simms, the Rev. A. W. B. Watson, and the Rev. O. S. Watkins won the esteem of all by their untiring devotion of their sacred duties and by their unfailing and cheerful kindness to the sick and wounded at all times.

To all my personal Staff my thanks are specially due for the great assistance they at all times rendered me.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the services rendered by the detachments of the Royal Engineers, Army Ordnance Corps, and Telegraph and Postal Departments.

The names of a large number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have been brought to the Sirdar's notice for good service are appended.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

FRENCH CLAIMS ASSERTED.

A Paris correspondent says:—The French Press generally, with very few exceptions, supports the contention that, having been the first to occupy Fashoda, France has a right to it paramount over that of Egypt or England. The Royalist *Soleil* and the Revolutionary *Radical* agree on the subject, and do not appear to realise that England is in earnest, and that it is no case for negotiation. Among the exceptions is the Aurore, in which M. Urbain Gohier warns his countrymen not to fall into the trap prepared for them by their great Russian friend, who is, according to him, anxious to set the two countries by the ears. M. Gohier says:—

"The convulsions of the forgers syndicate, and the rout of the *Etat Major*, should not blind us to existence of very serious foreign perils. For a year past it has been the steady manœuvre of Germany and her accomplice, Russia, and their dupes and paid agents in France.

TO WORK UP FRENCH OPINION AGAINST ENGLAND.

The reasons both of sentiment and interest why we should not quarrel with the great British people are sufficiently obvious. England is the refuge of the ideas of liberty in the universal movement of reaction now taking place. England is the last great market open to French trade. A war against England would be a catastrophe for humanity, and would consummate the ruin of France. Now Germany and Russia are endeavouring to hound France on against England, in order to have their hands free in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Russia is governed by a German Czarina. Her administration, her finances, a large portion of her lands, her industry, and many of her military commands are in German hands. France is a blind dupe in the hands of William and Nicholas, both of them in league with each other. Her blindness has thus far only led to our diplomatists making fools of themselves, and our allowing the Russians too free on access to our purse. But it must go no further, and lead us to suicide. The Russian official Press—and that means very nearly the whole of it—is very curious to watch just now. It does not say a word about the difficulties between England and Russia, but breathes fire and flame over the Marchand Mission, which it represents as compelled to yield up their position in the Nile by the cowardice of the French Government. The Russian papers, in thus discounting their influence over the French Press, are evidently acting in obedience to a mot d'ordre, and the French Press backs it up. Russia is anxious to bring about a conflict between France and England. No doubt,

SUCH A WAR WOULD GRATIFY CHAUVINISTIC IMBECILITY

without alarming the general cowardice. Only sailors would be killed, and the three millions of citizens liable to serve in a territorial war would not be called upon to serve. The public should be duly warned against this perilous delusion."

Now let us take the other side. The "Debats" takes to task "The Standard," which it quotes as tersely summing up the unanimous view of the English Press. It says:—

"With remarkable unanimity, the papers proclaim that the negotiations concerning Fashoda must be strictly limited to the withdrawal of the Marchand Mission from the Valley of the Nile. The "Standard" tersely summing up that view, says that the British Government has no two policies to choose from, and that England has merely to enforce her rights. This intractability of large portion of the Press across the Channel, thus pressing the Government with a sword at its back, is the dangerous element of the situation, for it is calculated to render less easy the arrangement which that situation renders necessary. Since the English papers proclaim that there is no room for negotiation, that the French have no rights to invoke, we are compelled to point out that we see no difference from a judicial point of view between Major Marchand and Major Chaltin, who, with the sanction of England, only a few months ago planted the Congolese flag at Redjat, in a region that once belonged to the Egyptian Soudan. Neither do we see any difference between our officer and Major Macdonald, who is marching up towards that same region from the south. Neither is there any difference between Major Marchand and the Sirdar and his companions, who hoisted the British flag on the ruins of Khartoum. We are willing to

DISCUSS AN ARRANGEMENT IN A MOST CONCILIATORY SPIRIT

and we hope our British confreres will reflect that there are two parties to the question, and abstain from exciting public opinion at a time when composure and self control are specially needed to settle the very difficult question pending between the two countries."

The "Temps" contemptuously dismisses the articles of the English Press in a few lines, and adds:—

"All this really requires no long comment. We might point out that when in a controversy one of the parties resorts to abuse he is generally badly off for argument. In any case, the courteous attitude of the British Government forms a happy contrast with this campaign of bluffing (bluffage), which leaves France utterly unmoved. This courteous attitude is doing more to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute than the blustering of the British Press. It is, moreover, due to the consciousness that France is united in spite of her internal difficulties, and on the Nile question she is not prepared to submit to any dictation."

FRANCE NOT PARALYSED.

The *Gaulois* says "It is a great mistake to suppose as the *Cologne Gazette* does, that France is in any way paralysed in her action by the Dreyfus case. No doubt she is just now a house divided against itself, but her sword is unbroken, and England must know that in case of need she is able to vindicate her pretensions and her rights by force of arms. Threats from Germany or England would speedily reconcile all Frenchmen, and unite them in a feeling of national solidarity.

The Royalist "Soleil" says:—Let M. Delcasse uphold our rights with moderation, but with firmness. He will be supported in France by every organ of public opinion having any authority in matters of Foreign Affairs."

The above extracts speak for themselves. It remains to be seen what the French Government will do. It is difficult to deny that the situation is exceptionally grave, and that something besides that courtesy which the "Temps" gratefully acknowledges is requisite on the part of the Government to meet a very serious crisis.

GLAD OF THE SIRDAR'S FOOD SUPPLIES.

HOW LONG CAN THE FRENCH HOLD OUT?

It seems (a further despatch to the Telegraph says) that the Shillooks, Marchand's auxiliaries, are mere naked savages. Marchand was in straits when our people arrived. His situation had become critical, and he was glad to receive supplies which the Sirdar placed at his disposal. He arrived at Fashoda in July without food, and would soon have had to quit the place,

Marchand was unable to show any authority from the French Government when asked to do so by the Sirdar, but yet he claimed the country for France. The Sirdar said he was there to assert officially our rights over the country. The English and Egyptian flags were hoisted.

The *Gaulois*, in an article on the Fashoda question, says;—Perhaps our friends across the Channel have not a very clear idea of the state of public opinion in France. Here with all the calm required we face a situation which we have no wish to complicate, and about which the English are really making too much noise for nothing. The fact was that our flag was waving at Fashoda before either the Egyptian or British flags, and the people were transported with joy. To recall Major Marchand as the English newspapers urge would be to fly in the face of public opinion, and no one thinks of it. At the proper time, when we have in our hands all that is necessary to form a correct judgment, France will negotiate with Great Britain, and it will then be seen which side has a good title.

The *Libre Parole* remarks:—If the English papers think they are going to frighten us with their rhodomontades they are making a mistake. Possibly they may frighten M. Delcasse, but Ministers are not eternal, and in the end, may be, one will be found who will cause our rights to be respected at Fashoda and elsewhere. As to the expression of filibustering expeditions used by one of the newspapers, it is imprudent, coming as it does from a country glorified by Jameson and Cecil Rhodes.

A member of a former French Cabinet stated in the course of an interview that the British Government cannot invoke Sir Edward Greys statement in the House of Commons in 1995 in support of its case in regard to Fashoda, because after it was made Baron de Courcel was immediately instructed to call on Earl Kimberley and protest which his Excellency did, against a theory which reserved the valley of the Nile exclusively to British and Egyptian influence. M. Hanotaux, the ex-Minister added, backed this up by a similar statement in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

CONTENTS OF THE NOTE.

In an inspired article, the Berlin "Post" discusses the Cretan situation, and denies that Germany is quite indifferent to it. It says:—

If Germany's attitude is reserved, that is because the interests of Central Europe, and especially the peace of Europe, are nowise imperilled. The opinion of the English papers, that Germany and Austria would feel a certain satisfaction if the enterprise of the four Powers failed is absolutely erroneous. On the contrary, Germany wishes them a rapid and signal success. Whether the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in the best means to that end is doubtful. Probably it would be followed by a terrible massacre of the Mohammedan population, and great efforts on the part of the Allied Powers might be necessary in the interest of order. This is the eventuality which Germany and Austria wish to see avoided at any price; but now things have gone so far, it is earnestly to be desired that the Porte will not seriously oppose the action of the four Powers, for such opposition would but further complicate the situation. It is earnestly to be desired that the four Powers may succeed in overcoming all difficulties. The greater the sacrifices of blood and treasure, the greater must be the demands of the pacificators for compensation. It is noteworthy that the majority of the Russian papers are complaining that England is daily gaining a firmer footing in Crete. In the British Press, on the other hand, nothing but revenge for Candia is spoken of. In order effectually to gain this end, the British papers say, England must occupy all important points on the Island with her troops. One need only confront these two facts with one another in order clearly to recognise not a few hitherto latent dangers of the situation. In these circumstances the wish that the success of the four Powers may be rapid is, at any rate, still more intelligible."

The British, French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors, at their meeting on Monday last, drew up the Collective Note which is to be presented to the Porte as soon as it is approved by the respective Governments. It demands the withdrawal, within a given time, of the Ottoman troops from Crete, and says that the recent outbreak at Candia proves that their presence is not only useless, but is even an obstacle to the maintenance of order and the settlement of the Cretan Question. The Note, as drafted, further intimates that, in case of non-compliance on the part of the Porte, the Powers will take measures to secure the execution of their demand.

The approval of the Powers has not been received, and it is understood that the Cabinets are deliberating on one or two minor points in the wording of the Note. It is not yet known whether coercion, if found necessary, will be used locally in Crete or elsewhere in the Empire. This point is being considered by the Cabinets.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

M. ZOLA'S GOODS SEIZED.

The *Droits de l'Homme* states that there is a prospect of Colonel Picquart being soon released. The irritation caused by his military incarceration is considerable, but unless the Court of Cassation interferes it is not easy to see how his discharge from his military prison can be effected. It appears that the law passed last Sessions, giving all prisoners the right to be assisted by Counsel while undergoing preliminary examination, does not apply to the Military Code of "Criminal Instruction." Therefore the military authorities can legally keep Colonel Piquart *au secret* for months.

A week ago the process-server charged with the recovery of the amount of damages awarded to the experts in handwriting, in their action for slander against M. Zola, tried recently, seized a portion of M. Zola's furniture. This action caused all the more surprise to Madame Zola, because only on the previous day M. Octave Mirbeau had tendered the full amount of the damages—one thousand two hundred pounds—to the representative of the experts, who, however, refused the money because M. Mirbeau insisted that full reserve be mentioned on the receipt. This afternoon the process server, accompanied by a valuer and three clerks, put in another appearance at M. Zola's house in the Rue de Bruxelles.

Madame Zola, who had taken Counsel's opinion in the morning and had received assurance that the protest lodged by M. Mirbeau was valid, expressed her indignation at the intrusion, and asked the process-server how far he thought himself justified in going. He replied that he would distrain on everything in the mansion, including the goods and chattels in M. Zola's study and in Madame Zola's bed-room. He then ordered his three secretaries to take down, on stamped paper, the list the valuer was to make up. The expert began with the hall and staircase, which were entirely covered with valuable tapestry, paintings, statuettes, and other works of art, and it took four hours for the clerks to draw up the list of the articles under seizure. Madame Zola was much upset during the proceedings, and is taking legal advice in the matter.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

STATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Council of Ministers at Madrid, on Sept. 30 chiefly devoted its attention to the unsatisfactory intelligence sent by General Rios from Iloilo, the present headquarters of Spanish rule in the Philippines. The Government regrets to have to make representations to the United States against the liberty which is allowed to the Insurgents to propagate rebellion in the Archipelago, where the United States Government declines to permit Spaniards to take any steps to defend themselves. The Madrid Press echoes the indignation caused by this news.

At Malolos on Sept. 29, there were great festivities in celebration of the ratification of the Independence of the Philippines. A review of troops was held, and recitations and speeches were delivered, the chief feature of the day being an address from Aguinaldo. In the evening a State ball was given, at which many foreigners were present, but no American officials.

At the Cabinet Council held at Madrid it was decided to telegraph to General Rios authorising him to grant the reforms demanded by the natives of the Vizayas Islands, and to concentrate the Spanish forces at Mindanao, since the Vizayas are only garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men.

It was also decided to address a protest to the Washington Cabinet regarding the opposition of the Americans to the sending of Spanish troops to the Vizayas, while the Rebels were constantly receiving arms and cannons, with which they attack the other islands, without the Americans even making pretence of intervening.

In this protest the attention of the American Government will also be called to the fact that the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Rebels have not been released. The American Government will also be notified of the sending of Spanish reinforcements to the Vizayas to quell the rebellion. The Spanish Government has, moreover, decided to telegraph to Senor Monterio Rios, President of the Paris Commissioners, to acquaint him with these facts, so that he may take them into account in the forthcoming negotiations with the American Delegates.

According to the *Correo*, the Insurgents in the Philippines are receiving reinforcements and arms, for the purpose of carrying on the rebellion. They have invaded several provinces in Luzon, and have massacred a number of gendarmery officers and their families. The Governor and the other officials have fled to Iloilo and Manila.

It is stated that the suspension of Constitutional guarantees in the Peninsula will be removed after the final signature of the Peace Treaty.

The conduct of the Spanish Customs Officers at Havana is regarded as very unsatisfactory. It is intended by America to take possession of the Customs House there at an early date, and to administer it under regulations to be prescribed by the United States Government. The President has been informed that the Spanish authorities at San Juan recently seized and sent to Spain about forty thousand dollars belonging to the Association of School Teachers. The matter has been made the subject of a protest sent to the Spanish Government.

A telegram from Havana states that Marshal Blanco has ordered the Spanish troops to concentrate at various ports on the coast, where they will embark. No date has yet been fixed for the embarkation.

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

PERSECUTION OF REFORMERS.

A New York correspondent says:—Mr. Wharton Barker's claim to interpret Chinese events does not rest upon his position in American politics, nor upon his prominence as a banker. Since 1887 he has had personal associations, both in China and in the United States, with such Chinese Statesmen as Chang Yeng Hoon, Sheng Tao Tai, and Li Hung Chang with reference to schemes for developing China which were so comprehensive that, in his opinion England thwarted them upon Sir Robert Hart's advice.

Answering an inquiry of mine, Mr. Barker expressed the view that the present contest at Pekin does not indicate any check to progress in the Celestial Empire, but rather that progress must be made in a manner which is profitable to China. Excellent as were the Emperor's reforms, they were, he points out, accompanied by an intention to develope China by means of concessions which were equivalent to despoiling the Empire. The Chinese Party, now in the ascendant, have, Mr. Barker believes, no objection to development on Western lines, but they seek to keep the profits within the borders of their own country. Their aim is progressive and not reactionary, although they are opposed to Continental concessions.

Mr. Barker thinks that China has little need of foreign capital, but a great need of technical knowledge, instruction, and initiative. His sympathies are with the Chinese, whom he knew, and who are now powerful, and who, he thinks, will succeed in keeping China for the Chinese, thwarting the policy of those who are seeking to make it a dumping ground for the surpluses of the European markets and machinery; and keeping the profits of the unlimited Chinese labour, instead of losing it oversea. Further, Mr. Barker considers that Europe's expectations from China will be disappointed, for, with Occidental methods, not even the United States can compete in cheapness with Chinese iron, nor England in textile fabrics.

The *coup d'etat*, he says, will doubtless defeat many concessions, but Chang Chi Toong and Weng Tung Ho, who are now in influential positions, will promote, and not obstruct, China's profiting by the influx of the ideas of foreigners of probity who have gone to China, not as conquerors nor parasites, but as co-operators. The mandarins who were disposed to refuse the old-fashioned concessions will, he feels sure, upon the inspiration of the above-named leaders favour promoters who demonstrate their intention to be satisfied with a liberal share of the profits, leaving a remnant for their Chinese associates in undertakings advantageous to the Empire.

Mr. Barker has no such restricted idea of the scale upon which such things might best be done, in view of the receptivity of China's markets. A score of syndicates, each with a millions of capital, would fail when one of twenty millions succeeded.

A representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Dr. J. Dudgeon, of Pekin, regarding the recent affairs in China. Dr. Dudgeon, who said he had received news from Pekin of the reported burning, by order of the Emperor, of the Confucian Classics, and of the Emperor's leanings towards Christianity, added:—

"The news that an Imperial Edict had been published, announcing the increasing ill-health of the Emperor, and the summoning of physicians to Pekin, leads me to the belief that in all probability the Emperor is dead. It has always been a Chinese custom to delay the notification of unpleasant news, and in many cases that I have known, both among the Imperial family and higher officials, death has not been announced for a considerable time after it has taken place. In some cases years have intervened. The man who will now ascend the Dragon Throne (supposing the Emperor be dead) is the one who should have been selected twenty-four years ago—viz., Yin, the grandson of Prince Kung. I know him well, and am probably the only foreigner who has dined with him. He is a good-looking, intelligent, and healthy young man, of decidedly pro-foreign tendency. He has, of course, never been out of Pekin, but he has spent his time in the study of foreign affairs. He is looked upon by the Chinese as the legitimate successor of Kwang Hsu. The reason he was not placed on the throne when the last vacancy occurred was that such a step would have entailed the retirement of his grandfather, Prince Kung, the Chief of the Tsung-li-Yamen, as according to Chinese law, the father cannot kotow to his son or grandson. Prince Kung being now dead, the way is clear for his grandson's succession. Yin will not be the puppet that his predecessor was—firstly, because he is a stronger man and secondly, because (unlike his predecessor, by whom the Empress-Dowager was treated as a mother) he is not related to the Empress-Dowager. I do not think the change of Ruler will effect to any extent either the internal or external affairs of the Empire. On the other hand, putting aside altogether the question of the succession, I am of opinion that the time has gone by for a continuance of the old regime in China. The Young China Party will not rest satisfied with things as they are."

THE AUSGLEICH QUESTION.

SCENES IN THE REICHSRATH.

The sitting of the Reichsrath on Sept. 30 was full of sensations. To begin with, in consequence of a previous understanding with the majority Parties, the President allowed Baron Schwegel's urgent Motion to have precedence over Government business. The second sensation was a speech by the Premier, Count Thun, which was interrupted at almost every word, but was followed by a real debate, the first there has been for a whole twelve month. The third surprise was a second speech by Count Thun, in which he said he could not comply with the Baron's desire that the House should have the text of the Agreement of August last between himself and Baron Banffy. The fourth and last sensation of the day was that this portion of Baron Schwegel's Motion was accepted by one hundred and seventy-two votes against one hundred and sixty-two; while the second part, which demanded that the House should enter on the first reading of the *Ausgleich* Bills was carried unanimously. In any other Parliament, a Premier sustaining such a defeat would have announced that the Cabinet would consider its position; but in Austria there is no Parliamentary Government, and no one was astonished to see Count Thun and his colleagues quietly remain in their seats apparently unruffled by the incident, and when the sitting was closed, there was no talk of a Ministerial crisis.

Count Thun's first speech evidently made an impression, and several passages were loudly cheered by the majority. The Premier commenced by expressing a hope that the new Session would be one of real work, as the vital interests of the monarchy and the personal interests of considerable sections of the population required that positive Parliamentary work should be done. (A Deputy: "Withdraw the Languages Decrees.") The President: "You have no right to speak." Deputy Schonerer, advancing to the Front Benches, retorted, "I know it." Count Thun proceeded:—

"We must provide for the continuance of the Customs Union with Hungary. We must avoid every thing that separates, and seek to find what unites, since union is the strength of parts, and separation would bring economical ruin to both halves of the Monarchy; in the first place, a severe crisis to our industry, and misery to thousands of hands. Our workmen would have to look for their bread in foreign countries; foreign markets would be lost, perhaps for ever, for our industries; so that everything calls for the resumption of Parliamentary work. But it must not be resumed only with the object of giving the Ausgleich a decent funeral."

Herr Wolf here exclaimed: "You mean only to help the Magyars with whom you were trafficking about the dearest rights of the people." Count Thun went on with his speech, but was again interrupted. The President rang his bell, and Deputy Schonerer shouted—"You were a colleague of Abrahamovicz: you are a State criminal and ought to be in gaol. Why dont you send for the police!" Herr Schonerer was then called to order, and the Premier proceeded, though not without further interruptions, and cries of "Nothing is of importance expect the withdrawal of the Languages Decrees." The five members of the Schonerer group stood close together in the front row, shouting and gesticulating, and one after the other was called to order. The Premier proceeded:—"I implore the minority to give up the struggle, which has lasted long enough, and to assist the majority in useful legislation." Amid fresh interuptions the Premier enumerated the various Bills, provoking another outburst from Herr Schonerer:—"You sell and betray the German nation." After making an earnest appeal to the House to first enter on the discussion of the "Ausgleich" Bills, and then to take other measures in hand, the Premier resumed his seat, and the President called upon Baron Schwegel to explain his urgent Motion. Hereupon Herr Wolf claimed to speak first, and when this was a refused by the President the latter was called perjurer, while Herr Schonerer shouted, "Three cheers for Parliamentary corruptions.

When able to make himself heard, Baron Schwegel said he first wanted to know the compact between the two Premiers, and then proceeded to justify the second part of his Motion, that the Ausgleich Bills should be read a first time.

To the surprise of the House, Count Thun rose again and reproached Baron Schwegel and his friends of the German Parties with not having done a long time ago what they now considered necessary. After a few more pointed remarks, he declined to disclose what would be done, in pursuance of his agreement with the Hungarian Premier, in the event of the Ausgleich Bills not being passed by Parliament. "I leave it with you, "he said, "whether you will place the Government in the disagreeable position of having to carry out the agreement now."

What followed may be told briefly. The Polish Socialist, Deputy Daszynski, called out that it was all a comedy. "The Premier wants only absolutism, and all his tricks will not prevail." Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semitic leader, declared that the Ausgleich would have to be defeated, because it was treason to the country, After that the debate was closed, and a division taken on Baron Schwegel's Motion, with the result above stated.

There was also a scene in the Hungarian Parliament to-day, which Baron Banffy soon ended by a statement which satisfied even the Opposition. The Preamble to one of the Austrian Ausgleich Bills states that it will only take effect in the event of the Hungarian Quota being raised, and Baron Banffy declared that no such condition could be accepted, that no promise to increase the Hungarian Quota was made by him to Count Thun, and that he was not responsible for the Preambles to the Austrian Bills. This was a hit at the Austrian Premier, which is not likely to make the situation more pleasant.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION AT ST, VINCENT.

The Secretary of State has received the following Despatch from the Acting Governor of the Windward Islands, describing the devastation caused by the recent hurricane:—

Government House, Saint Vincent,
16th September, 1898.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to report to you direct the fearful disaster which has befallen this Island. Sir Alfred Moloney will, no doubt, arrive here by the mail steamer which will take this, but he will not be able to report on the calamity himself until the following mail, and I think that you would wish to be put in possession of some details of the disaster, of which you will have heard by telegraph, at the earliest possible moment. I was in Government House, about one and a-half mile from the town, during the first part of the storm, but started for Kingstown during the lull and reached it just as the storm from the south began to blow. At that time the scene of desolation was terrible, but the last part of the storm completed the destruction. I will not attempt any fancy world-painting of the scene of destruction, but will give a few short details of the effects of the storm.

So far as I know at present there is not a single estates works or house which has escaped injury, and with the following exceptions, they are either unroofed or a mass of ruins:—At Owia, the house occupied by the manager on Barrack Lands at Tourama, the works; at Mount Bentinck, the manager's house; at Montrose, the manager's house and works; at Wallilabou, a portion of the house; at Fitzhughes, a portion of the house. Of the churches and schools the Cathedral and Wesleyan and Presbyterian Chapels in Kingstown and the Wesleyan Chapel in Mesopotamia are all badly damaged, but they are the only ones not destroyed. The schools in Kingstown are badly damaged, but I believe they are the only ones standing.

The Government Buildings in and near Kingstown have stood fairly well. Government House and the Curator's Lodge are virtually untouched, the Government offices, Court House, and Police, Barracks but little injured, the roof of the prison is a good deal injured, two wings of the hospital are fairly sound, but the male wards which formed the centre building are unroofed the verandahs at the Pauper and Leper Asylums are almost gone; the police-stations at Calliaqua, Colonarie, Georgetown, Mesopotamia, Layon, and Barrouallie are much damaged, but are standing, while those at Peruvian Vale and Chateaubelair are entirely destroyed; the Medical Officer's quarters at Union are destroyed, and of the old military quarters at the Fort, all are either destroyed or so much damaged as to be only fit to pull down; the old Military Hospital at Low Point is standing, but the roof is much damaged.

Owing to the long drought in the early part of the year, the ground provisions could not be planted, and the question of food for the people was beginning to be serious even before this disaster. Now I fear that many of the ground provisions must have been washed away, and will not even be available some months hence; and we shall have to rely upon imported food-stuffs almost entirely for some time to come. Trees, of course, are uprooted and destroyed in every direction, and the bread-fruit trees especially appear to have suffered more than others.

We have, therefore, a starving population to provide for; for I have taken the responsibility of doing what I can to meet their present needs. Food has been distributed in Kingstown, and has been sent to out-stations for distribution among the starving and homeless people who flocked there. At first the distribution in Kingstown had to be indiscriminate, but after the first two days I had work stated on clearing roads, streets, and the Botanical Garden, and refused food to all able-bodied men. This has had a good result in more ways than one by relieving the congestion in the buildings occupied by sufferers, by distributing the people, and by providing employment for men who might, with nothing to do, have proved a menace to social order.

From Kingstown many people are gradually returning to their villages to endeavour to save what they can, and I have hopes that the congested state of Kingstown may be relieved in a few days. I am giving assistance in this direction by small grants of nails and material to aid the people in running up some sort of shelter on the sites of their former home. In the country towns I fear that it will be some time before people will be persuaded to leave. Although, as far as I can learn, every one has done his best, there has not been the number of responsible individuals to organise that we have had in Kingstown, and matters will take longer to settle down. I am sending what additional help I can. On the night of the 11th the miseries of the situation were increased by the continuous heavy downpour of rain, and the whole of the 12th was overcast and rainy. Fortunately since Tuesday the weather has been bright and fine, and people have been able to dry their things, and have not felt the want of a shelter so keenly, but I much fear that a recurrence of the rainy weather which we must expect, will drive many into the town again.

So far as I have been able to make them up, the deaths have been not less than 200, but I fear that we have not yet full reports of them, and many more must succumb to the injuries they have sustained. In the Colonial Hospital last night there were 82 cases of serious injury under treatment, besides 280 whose wounds required dressing. The medical officers in all the country districts have been dressing wounds and attending serious injuries, but I have no details yet of the number so treated. It is impossible to state with any accuracy the number of destitute people, but there must be at least 20,000 without means of subsistence and shelterless. When I add that in a large number of cases the people have not even clothes to cover them, some idea of their miserable condition may be formed. All the buildings for the manufacture of produce are useless, a great proportion of the produce itself must have been destroyed. Even permanent cultivation, such as cocoa and nutmegs, has gone.

As I have already said, the prospects of obtaining much food from the ground provisions is doubtful, and for the moment we are faced with a starving population with no prospect of work. For the present I am only able to cope with emergency of meeting the wants of and preserving order among the people, and even that I am doing in the hope that our wants will be supplied from some outside source, as the resources of Saint Vincent will be quite unable to meet the cost of them. What is to be done to make the island again habitable will have to be carefully considered, and I should not be justified in making any recommendations on the subject until Sir Alfred Moloney has had an opportunity of studying the situation. I am sure that I am justified in saying that our immediate necessities form a genuine ground for apeal to public charity at once, and our future requirements for restoring the industries of the Island will certainly need outside help.

I may add to this short statement that until the 13th instant our telegraphic communication was entirely interrupted, and we then only obtained communication with Barbados. With Grenada and Saint Lucia and, therefore, with the outside world our communications are still cut off, but the telegraph steamer is now here endeavouring to restore the cable. Under the circumstances, and looking to the short supply of food-stuffs in the Colony, I thought myself justified in requesting the Governor of Barbados to send a sailing vessel here with food supplies, and this he has most willingly arranged to do. I am expecting her daily. I cannot close this Despatch without expressing my appreciation of the cordial assistance I have received, with but few exceptions, from the Government officials and private individuals of all classes in a calamity to which I doubt whether the history of the West Indies affords a parallel.—I have, &c.,

(Signed). Harry Thompson.

THE TRIAL OF LUCCHENI.

FURTHER ANARCHIST ARRESTS.

A Geneva Correspondent says: All the judicial information necessary with regard to the assassin Luccheni is now before the authorities, with the result that his trial will most probably take place on the 3rd of November. His supposed accomplices will be arraigned later on, as the accounts of their past history and the details of their complicity in the murder of the Austrian Empress are not yet sufficiently established.

The Attorney General of the Canton of Geneva, M. Navazzi, has gone to Berne, to confer with the Federal Authorities with regard to the depositions to be taken for the purpose of being placed before the Court at Luccheni's trial. One of the questions to be decided is whether these depositions shall include any reference to the acts of the Anarchists in general which have come to light since the assassination. M. Navazzi is accompanied by the chief Cantonal police authorities.

Up to the present Luccheni has refused all offers of legal assistance at his trial. In response to the suggestion, he said he desired to plead his own cause. If he persists in this determination when he is brought before the Court, the Judges, under powers which they possess, will assign him an advocate.

An Italian, named Romboli, who has been arrested at Lugano as an Anarchist, has been imprisoned. Romboli is alleged to have been an accomplice of Galucci, who has been arrested in Geneva, and who is clearly shown to have been a personal and political friend of Luccheni. Martinelli, the man who manufactured the blade with which Luccheni committed the murder, has through his legal representative, demanded his release from custody on bail. The Court, however, has absolutely refused to take this application into consideration.

WHO IS ESTERHAZY.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.)

Under this heading the *Daily News* gives the first of a series of articles intended to throw light on what is dark in the Dreyfus episode:—The series naturally begins with Esterhazy:—

An extraordinary type. Marvellously supple of mind, intensely animated, de verve endiablee, as his countrymen would say, intelligent to excess, speaking and writing four languages; tall, thin, bony, bald, shaven in the French military fashion, the eyes deeply sunk in their orbits, and bright and sparkling with intelligence; using the pithy and picturesque language of the Paris gavroche with a drawling nasal accent—his vivacity, his memory, and his general knowledge are wonderful.

He is the perfect incarnation of the old "Reftre," a mercenary soldier who acts only by order, knows nothing but the "consigne," swears, curses, runs down his superiors and gives the military salute at the same time. The struggle which for three years he has been carrying on, surrounded on all hands by snares, seeking to bolster up the tottering scaffold which supports the French General Staff, and which threatens to engulf the whole military organization of the Republic in its fall, has in it something of romance, of the wonderful. Standing alone, he has gathered in his hands all the threads of the plot, forced the Colonels and Generals Staff to act at his bidding, at his very caprice, laid traps and snares, escaped those prepared for him, and emerging alone from all the ruin, threatening some, entreated by others, holding the fate of all in his handsable perhaps to save Dreyfus by a single word, and withholding it, hoping against the inevitale and for the impossible; hunted, in want and misery, yet refusing the large sums which have been offered him to speak out the truth—he who might work the salvation of Dreyfus and put the brand on the foreheads of his enemies—he will not yet speak, he meditates, asks himself whether he shall avenge himself, destroy himself, or set ablaze in an awful orgy of delation and scandal all that remains of the magistrature and the army in France.

Has this man any scruples? Or does he see only the aim before him, the brutal fact, and, combative to the end, prefer to bury himself in the ruins he is heaping around him rather than clear them away? It is impossible to form an opinion. For hours I have talked to him, and he has told me the most extraordinary things with a good faith that was surprising, and almost naive. But he desires to show himself above all as—what he is in fact—a soldier. He claims that title for himself, for his family, for his race, which, since Louis XIV has given five Generals of his name to the French army. He remembers with pride that at Fontenoy the Royal Esterhazy Regiment, commanded by his ancestor, wrought prodigies. It was this same ancestor to whom Louis XIV. had given six hundred thousand francs to raise his regiment in Hungary, and who went to spend it in making holiday at Venice, whence he wrote to the Roi Soleil "I have neither cavaliers nor money to obtain them." The King smiled, "He has a formidable appetite, this Hungarian," he said to his Minister. "Send him another six hundred thousand, and let him this time return with his regiment."

The Esterhazy of to-day is of the same calibre, A Magyar noble of the same stuff as the Knights of Ragotski, with whom his ancestors came to France. By his marriage with Mlle. de Nettencourt he made for himself a place apart in high French society. The Duchess de Clermont-Tonnerre, his wife's mother, opened to him the doors of the most aristocratic salons, and it is in these salons that for twenty years Easterhazy has seen file before him all whom France and Europe have looked upon as illustrious. In these salons, where intrigues are set on foot, where diplomatists lay their heads together and politicians conspire, espionage goes on on a large scale. And who was better placed than he to hear and see and know all? A friend of such men as Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, whose language he spoke, what may he not have done, what combinations may he not have effected, what may he not have reported to his chiefs, whose good faith was perhaps always put to the proof, and who, enclosed in that circle of falsehood, forgery, and fantastic conceptions, squander the money of France while believing they were serving her, and became the prey of intriguers who made them their first victims? We shall perhaps now soon know the truth, and certainly it will be welcome.

BOGUS ANCESTORS.

THE STRANGE VICTIMISING OF COLONEL SHIPWAY.

An extraordinary story of forgery and fraud was told at Bow-street Police-court when the accused, Herbert Davis, aged twenty-five, described as a "private surgeon," residing at Castelnau-gardens, Barnes, was brought up on remand to hear the evidence.

He is alleged to have duped Lieutenant-Colonel Shipway of Grove House Chiswick, by pretending to trace for him an important pedigree and coat of arms through ancient parish registers, wills, tombs and church effigies, over a few centuries and to have thereby defrauded the confiding colonel out of £683.

The prisoner is course of fraud as alleged by the prosecution may be briefly summarised:—

He is accused of having forged Shipway family entries into the old parish registers at Mangotsfield, in Gloucestershire so as to give support to the coat of arms which he invented for the colonel—a lion rampant holding a weapon.

Upon one of the hasps of the oak chest which contained the parish documents he is said to have had an entry ngraved to pretend that the chest was a gift from a deceased Shipway.

Coffins are said to have been exhumed by him in Mangotsfield Church, and upon one leaden coffin he is alleged to have forged the name "John Shipway" to pretend that the skeleton inside was that of an influential ancestor of the colonel.

Entries were also carved in the belfry to give corroboration to the coat of arms.

The church organ he is said to have taken down so as to

TAMPER WITH EFFIGIES

and carve Shipway inscription.

Wills are alleged to have been stolen by him and obliterated, and false Shipway wills forged upon the parchment, these forgeries being again inserted among old diocesan registers of Gloucester and Worcester.

Having dicovered all those things, he communicated them to the colonel as genuine relics.

Witnesses were examined to substantiate the allegations. John Preddy was an interesting old man of seventy-two who had lived all his life in Mangotsfield, being a blacksmith there.

He never saw the name Shipway carved on the beam in the belfry until prisoner had been there.

Prisoner borrowed from witness a hammer and two chisels and went into the belfry, the door of which he locked, and soon after witness heard the sound of hammering. After prisoner had gone, witness went into the churchyard, where two men who had been working for prisoner said: "He's put Shipway's name up there." Witness went to the belfry and saw carved on a beam 'John Shipway, 1541.'

Prisoner said to witness, Do you know of any leaden coffin in the churchyard?' Witness pointed out where one lay. Prisoner had this tomb opened, and found a leaden coffin. Lying on top of it was a brass plate, which had evidently fallen from the decayed wooden case, This bore the words Samuel Hicks, Esq. They took the coffin into the vestry. On the following day prisoner called witness into the vestry and showed him a coat of arms and the name "John Shipway" on the leaden coffin. The plate was shiny, and appeared to have been recently engraved.

The leaden coffin was then taken to the empty freestone vault.

Albert Edwin Silby, in the employ of Messrs. Willet ond Sons, Bristol, deposed that he made the engraving on the oak chest hasp. 'Ye gifte of J S., for the accused, He also engraved for him on two brass tablets and two strips of brass the words "Johannis Shipway." This work cost £12.

The prisoner was remanded.

PISTOL VS. HORSEWHIP.

A SYDNEY STREET SENSATION.

At the time when Pitt-street, Sydney, is most crowded, namely, at dinner hour, a sensational conflict occurred on Sept. 28 between Alderman John Norton ex-M. L. A. for the Fitzroy division, and Mr. R. D. Meagher, M. L. A. for the Tweed, Political differences exist between the two men, and Meagher, who was armed with a greenhide whip, started to assault Norton. In the struggle Norton received a severe blow behind the ear. After the scuffle had gone on for a few minutes, Norton pulled out a revolver, and fired. The bullet chipped a fragment out of a wood block, but otherwise did no harm. An irregular scrimmage followed, in which some outsiders got mixed up, and the principals went on their respective ways. Subsequently they swore informations against each other, and were each brought up at the central police court and remanded until to morrow. In the last issue of the Sunday paper, "Truth," Norton published what he styled a "damning denunciation" of the member for the Tweed. Meagher, at Parliament House on Tuesday, while referring to this attack, said:—"I may become the tool of the respectable portion of the press, but I will not be directed by the foetid hand which comes from the cesspit of journalism." In view of

THIS INTERCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS,

the trouble which took place to-day was expected by those who know the two men. Seen in his editorial office 10 minutes after the fray, Norton, looking somewhat flushed and with an angry looking lump round his left ear, said:—"I was walking down Pitt-street from Her Majesty's Theatre, where I had just left my wife at a matinee, when suddenly I was struck a tremendous blow from behind on the back of the head The blow fairly staggered me, and I reeled; but my assailant followed me up and continued striking with what appeared to be a heavy green hide whip, such as bullock drivers use. I then discovered that my assailant was Meagher. As soon as he attacked me he said, 'What do you mean by writing about me in your paper?' I managed to secure hold of his coat and we struggled of the pavement into the street, Meagher being a considerably bigger man than I am. I at this jucture drew my revolver, which I always carry with me, from my hip pocket, and as soon as he caught sight of the weapon Meagher made a bolt up the street. I fired when he was about 6 or 8 yards away, but as I had to fired low to obviate the danger of any passer by being injured the bullet simply entered the ground. I started in pursuit of my flying adversary, but some of his 'push' tripped me up. I believe, that he ran up the arcade: but I really did not see where he got to. Some men, whom I recognised as supporters of Meagher, got round me, and I would probably have been somewhat roughly handled had not some people interposed on my behalf; I then came back here. As for using the revolver, I consider I was perfectly justified, as I was being attacked in a manner which left me no alternative of defending myself. My only regret is that the bullet did not find the resting place for which it was intended. I am

QUITE PREPARED TO JUSTIFY MY CONDUCT

when necessity arises." Not unnaturally, the versions given by the principals in the episode differ somewhat materially. Meagher was seen at Parliament House during the afternoon and hewas indignant at the assertion that he had attacked Norton from the rear. "It was like this, "he said. "I came straight across to Norton in Pitt-street, at the corner of King-street. I went up to him and said, 'Now then, Norton, what have you got to say about my private character? He seemed to be absolutely unable to find any answer, and I then raised a greenhide whip which I had with me and struck him twice from left to right and from right to left. He grappled with me, and I struck him several times. I held it in recollection all the time that Norton might draw a revolver, which I knew he was in the habit of carrying with him. Bearing this in mind, after giving him what I considered sufficient punishment, I broke away and cleared out No sooner had I got clear than I heard the report of a pistol. I immediately went down to the central police station and procured a warrant for Norton's arrest. The statement that I was assisted or abetted directly or indirectly by any person or persons is absolutely false. There were fully 500 people pretty close by at the time; but when I accosted Norton there was no one actually near us."

During the afternoon Norton was brought before the Central Police Court in custody. The police formally asked for a remand, and the magistrate adjourned the case. Norton observed that Meagher had cunningly forestalled him by rushing away and talking out at warrant before he had time to do so. Bail was fixed at £80, and surety to similar amount which was immediately offered and accepted. Later on Meagher was brought in by the same detective officers, who asked that the case should be remanded until Friday. Meagher, who was conducting his own case, said that he would like to make a statement about the matter at issue. The charge preferred against him was an absolute fabrication. There were at least 500 or 600 people present when the incident occurred. He walked across and assaulted Norton by himself, and up to the time that Norton discharged the revolver no other person, directly or indirectly, attacked Norton. He (Meagher) could deal with "a paddock full of persons of that kidney," and had merely behaved "as a gentleman does to a blackguard." Meagher was held to bail, himself in £80, and surety to a similar amount. The bonds were at once made out, and Meagher returned to Parliament House.

The charge against Norton is one of shooting with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. Meagher is charged with, in company, assaulting with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Is there any possibility of the Sirdar writing a book on his experiences in Egypt? This is a question to which several English publishers are at present endeavoring to get an answer. They have hopes, especially if the Sirdar, as has been reported, is to retire from the Egyptian Army. The more likely thing, perhaps, is that Colonel Wingate may tell the full story of the reconquest ef the Soudan.

A posthumous book by Thomas Carlyle makes an announcement of singular interest. Such a volume Messrs. Chapman intimate for publication in the course of October. It consists of historical sketches of noted persons and events in the reigns of James I, and Charles I. Carlyle made these studies for a projected history of the first two Stuart kings of England. They are printed from a manuscript left under his will to his niece, and are edited by her husband, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, of Edinburgh.

Naturally, Mr. Frederick G. Jackson has been engaged upon a book since he returned from the Artic regions. During the progress of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition he consistently kept a journal. That fact has made easier the task of writing his book, since the journal form is maintained in it. We shall thus get the history of the expedition with all the freshness which it obtained by an immediate record of events. Mr. Jackson entitles his book. "A Thousand Days in the Arctic"; it is to be most fully illustrated, and Messrs. Harper will publish it.

Sometimes authors—being mortals, after all, like the rest of us—fancy that artists hardly do their text justice. Sir Walter Besant is exceedingly pleased with the pictures which Mr. Percy Wadham has made for his book on "South London." This volume Messrs. Chatto are now passing rapidly through the press, and they hope to issue it in a month's time. Sir Walter says his main difficulty has been what to select from the great treasures which were available. The contents of the book, he adds, do not form a tenth part of what might be written on the same plan, without including the history proper of South London.

Mr. Barry Pain has turned to Robin Hood for a book which should be very acceptable at Christmas. He is to tell us "The Romantic History of Robin Hood" in a series of twelve episodes. Of these, some are in part founded upon the Robin Hood ballads, and some are new. At the outset, the reader may expect a record of the cunning by which Robin outwitted the sheriff of Nottingham. Next, love will come along—the love of the sheriff's daughter for Robin, and Robin's love for Maid Marian. The book will be published by Messrs. Harper, with pictures by Mr. Forrestier.

The accession of the young Queen of Holland to her throne has recently brought Holland much to the front. Accordingly, the moment is a very opportune one for the publication of a new history of the Dutch. Of such a history, the writer being Dr. Blok, of the University of Leyden, Messrs. Putnam have the first volume nearly ready. It deals with the Dutch up to the beginning of the fifteenth century, and two more volumes will cover the subsequent period to our own day. One of the translators of the history is Miss Ruth Putnam, who lived for a considerable time in Holland while writing her book on William Prince of Orange.

Lady Frederick Cavandish has revised the proofs of Mr. Edwin Pratt's life of Mrs. Gladstone, shortly to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low. The wonderful career and labors of Mr. Gladstone have often been described and are always fresh. It occurred to Mr. Pratt that an adequate monograph on Mrs. Gladstone would be a very fitting sequel to those on her husband. In her twofold capacity as wife and Christian philanthropist, she hashe points out made her mark on the history of our times. Necessarily, Mrs. Gladstone's work in regard to politics was overshadowed by that of Mr. Gladstone. Yet the part she took in introducing women to political life was very notable. The volume is illustrated.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been much identified with the woman's suffrage movement, and has written a history of it. We are getting, through Mr. Fisher Unwin, her reminiscences, which she entitles Eighty Years and More. Mrs. Stanton is, of course, an American, but she has lived a good deal on this side of the Atlantic. This is apparent from the fact than the interesting folk of whom she talks include Browning, John Bright, Shelley, Parnell, and Charles Bradlaugh, She knew Lady Byron, and her American friends included Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lowell, Bryant, the poet, Garrison, and General Grant.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's volume of stories, The Days Work, will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan.—Gloria Mundi, a new novel by Mr, Harold Frederic, will be published by Mr. Heinemann within a month's time. General Lew Wallaces tale of the conquest of Mexico, The Fairy God, is to be published here by Messrs, Harper, in two volumes, with forty full-page photogravures.—An Antarctic Mystery is the title of a story by Jules Verne, which Messrs. Sampson Low are bringing out. It will have eighty illustratioon.—Some people have been puzzled by the title "PPC." of Mrs. Crokers serial in the weekly edition of the *Times*. These are simply the letters—standing for three French words—which are familiar on a visiting-card when the owner calls to bid friends good bye, However, when Messrs. Chatto publish the story as a book, it will be with the new title, Infatuation. Messrs. George Newnes announce an edition de luxe of Hans Andersens Fairy Tales, in fourteen fortnightly parts. The edition will be illustrated by Miss Helen Stratton.

Mr. Walter Crane is publishing, through Messrs. Harper, another illustrated book on the lines of his Flora's Feast. Sir Philip Burne Jones has made drawings for a volume of Fables by Fal, which Messrs. Duckworth will publish. Fal, is understood to be Mr. F. A. Lutyens, a member of the Stock Exchange. Pictorial Pickwickiana: Charles Dickens and His Illustrators, is a work in two volumes, edited by Mr. J. Grego, which Messrs, Chapman annonnce. A volume by Mr. Frank Stockton, telling of the Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts—meaning the American coasts—will be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. Messrs. Sands are to publish a work by Mr. Henry John Feasey, entitled Monasticism: What Is It? A Forgotten Chapter in the History of Labor. Mr, Murray is just issuing Hawaii and Revolution, by Miss Mary Krout, and Vagaries, a volume of papers by Dr, Alex. Munthe, the author of Letters from a Mourning City. A book which, Messrs. Skeffiington are bringing out deals biographically with the Elizabethan Bishops of the Anglican Church. The writer is the Rev. F. O, White. Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are publishing a history of Switzerland from the German of Professor Dandliker, of Zurich. A point about it is that it is a comprehensive work in one volume. Messrs. Methuen announce a guinea edition of Sir H. H. Johnston's British Central Africa, and a six-shilling edition of Stevenson's Vailima Letters.

Lord Ashbourne's book on Pitt will be one of the earlieast works issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co. They will issue several interesting histories and memoir in October, one of the most important of which is the long-promised Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve C. B. late Editor of the Edinburgh Review. In the same month will be issusd A. M. F.s' book on Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes dealing with Hanoverian and French Society under King Ernest and Napoleon III. Somewhat later Messrs. Longmans will publish Dr. Puseys Letters, edited by the Rev. J. O. Johnston and the Rev, W. C. E. Newbolt.

Mr. Murray is about to publish The Story of Marco Polo edited by N. Brooks, for children and young people. Among the contents are an account of the Polo family; the Court of Kublai Khan Marco Polo s capture by the Genoese, old Armenia, the origin of the Assassins, the miserly Calips of Bagdad and his gold, and the Old Man of the Mountain.

The fourth volume of Writings on Religion and the Church, edited by Mr. Temple Scott will soon be issued by Messrs. Bell and Sons. The same editors fifth volume of Historical and Political Tracts, English, prepared for Messrs. Bell, is in the Press.

Messrs, Ellis and Elvey are about to issue a handy volume edition of D. G. Rossetti's House of Life with photogravure frontis-piece, for half.a-crown. Other volumes of Rossetti's works are in preparation and will be published in due course under the title of The Siddal Edition.—Another book about Rossetti is announced by Mr. George Allen. This is Ruskin and Rossetti: Letters of Ruskin, Rossetti, and other members of the Præraphaelite School, 1854 1862, edited by William Michael Rossetti. The same publisher has in preparation a cheap edition, in two volumes, of Mr. Ruskin's delightful fragment of autobiography, entitled Præterata.

In view of the revived interest in old Alexandre Dumas's engross romance, The Three Musketeers, owing to the simultaneous production of more than one dramatic version of the story on the English stage, Messrs. George Routledge and Sons have brought out a translation in one volume at the low price of one shilling. Not only is the complete text given in 512 closely-printed pages, but to these are added twelve full-page engravings by M. Maurice Leloir, an accomplished artist, who has made a special study of the costume of the reign of the Grand Monarque. The coloured pictorial cover oddly enough emphasises the fact that there were realy four musketeers, although according to Dumas's strangely-chosen title there were but three.

Messrs. Clay and Sons, of the Cambridge University Press, have several new volumes in preparation for the Cambridge Historical Series, the admirable collection of which Dr. G. W. Prothero is general editor. These are Mr. Stillman's, The Union of Italy 1815 to 1895; Mr. Headlam's, The Foundation of the German Empire, 1815-1871; Mr. Armstrong and Major Hume's Spain, its Greatness and Decay, 1479-1788; Mr. A. J. Grant's, The French Monarchy, 1483-1789; and Dr. Hume Brown's Scotland.

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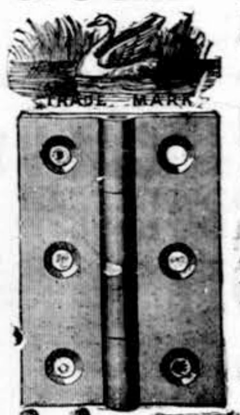

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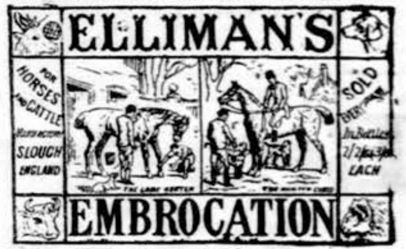

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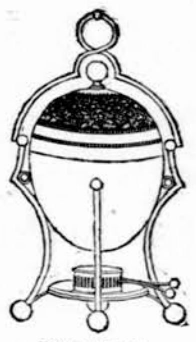
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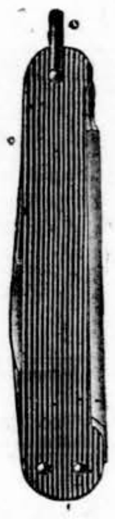
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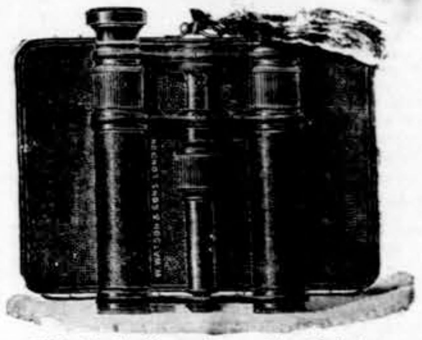
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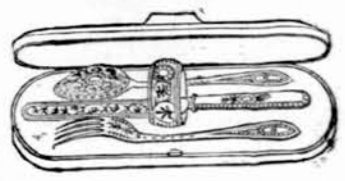
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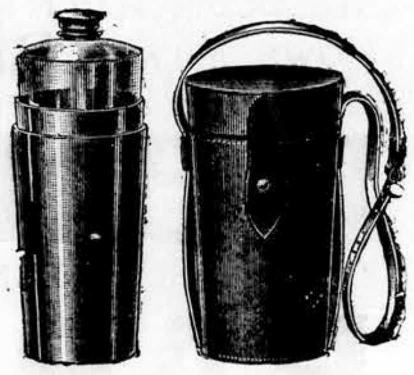
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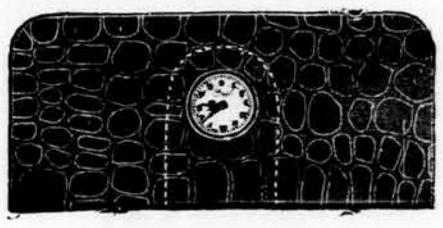
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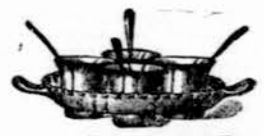
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